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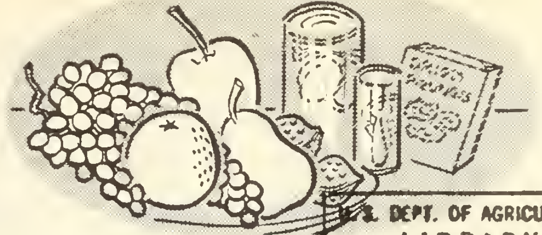

FRUIT SITUATION

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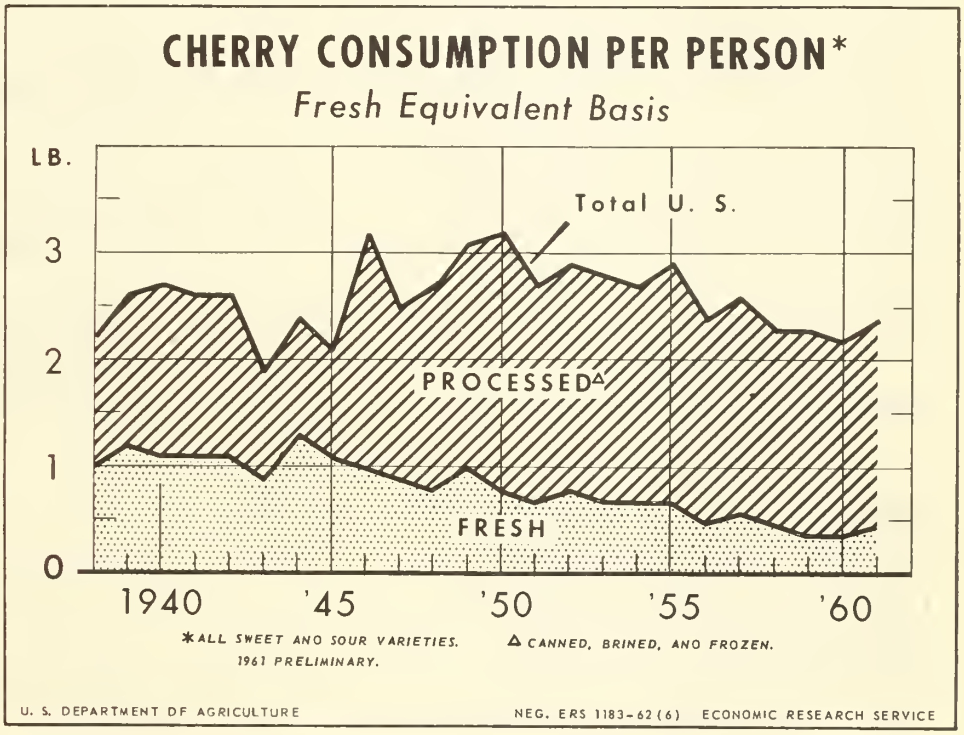
Since 1938, per capita consumption of fresh cherries declined about one-half; that of processed cherries, fresh-equivalent basis, doubled until 1950, then decreased a little. In recent years, consumption of processed cherries has been about 4 times that of fresh cherries. For fresh and processed combined, per capita consumption in recent years has not been greatly different from that 2 decades ago.



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Cherry Production and Use Since 1938

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Table 1.--Cherries: Consumption per person, fresh weight equivalent, United States, 1938-61 1/

Year	Used fresh	Canned	Brined	Frozen	Total processed	Total fresh and processed
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1938	1.0	1.0	2/	0.2	1.2	2.2
1939	1.2	1.1	2/	.3	1.4	2.6
1940	1.1	1.3	2/	.3	1.6	2.7
1941	1.1	1.3	2/	.2	1.5	2.6
1942	1.1	1.2	2/	.3	1.5	2.6
1943	.9	.5	0.2	.3	1.0	1.9
1944	1.3	.5	.3	.3	1.1	2.4
1945	1.1	.4	.3	.3	1.0	2.1
1946	1.0	1.4	.4	.4	2.2	3.2
1947	.9	.6	.4	.6	1.6	2.5
1948	.8	.8	.4	.7	1.9	2.7
1949	1.1	.9	.6	.5	2.0	3.1
1950	.8	1.3	.5	.6	2.4	3.2
1951	.7	1.0	.4	.6	2.0	2.7
1952	.8	1.0	.4	.7	2.1	2.9
1953	.7	1.0	.5	.6	2.1	2.8
1954	.7	.9	.6	.5	2.0	2.7
1955	.7	1.0	.5	.7	2.2	2.9
1956	.5	.9	.3	.7	1.9	2.4
1957	.6	.8	.5	.7	2.0	2.6
1958	.5	.7	.5	.6	1.8	2.3
1959	.4	.8	.5	.6	1.9	2.3
1960	.4	.7	.4	.7	1.8	2.2
1961 3/	.5	.7	.5	.7	1.9	2.4

1/ All sweet and sour varieties.
2/ Reported with canned prior to 1943.
3/ Preliminary.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, June 19, 1962

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Special Article

Trends in Cherry Production and Use 24

SUMMARY

Production prospects as of June 1 for the 1962 deciduous fruit crop were not quite as favorable as prospects a year earlier for the 1961 crop. Moreover, some of the early-season fruits are maturing a little later than a year ago. Prospects for some of the tree nuts also are not as good as a year ago. Movement of fruit into domestic consumption and export channels has been generally good during the past season, and consumer demand for fruit is expected to be at least as good this summer and fall as in the same period of 1961.

The 1962 deciduous fruit crop is expected to be below the large 1961 crop, but above average. Prospective production of apricots is substantially smaller than in 1961, that of strawberries and California plums is down moderately, and that of peaches is down a little. These decreases are partially offset by small increases in pears, sweet cherries, sour cherries in the western States, and dried prunes in California. For apples, the June 1 condition indicated a commercial crop smaller than last year, but above average. For California grapes, prospects for some varieties were better than a year ago, for others not as good. Prospects also were variable for prunes in the Pacific Northwest.

In California, prospective production of almonds is much smaller, that of walnuts much larger, than in 1961. Prospects for filberts in Oregon and Washington as of June 1 were for above-average crops this year.

For the 1962-63 citrus crops, the June 1 condition of oranges was the same as a year ago in California, and down slightly in Florida. Florida grapefruit showed a higher condition on June 1 than a year earlier, but in California condition was slightly lower. Arizona citrus was sharply below a year ago. In Texas and Louisiana, damage from the January freeze was so severe that it was impractical to determine the June 1 condition of the citrus crops.

Total U. S. production of major citrus fruits in 1961-62, of which harvest is well advanced, is as follows: Oranges, 134.6 million boxes, a new record about 15 percent above 1960-61; grapefruit, 43.1 million boxes, nearly the same as last year; and lemons, 16.5 million boxes, up 15 percent.

Movement of the record 1961-62 crop of Florida oranges in early June continued heavier, that of grapefruit lighter, than a year ago. But movement of both was diminishing with the approach of the end of the season. Both fresh use and use by processors of each fruit have been larger than in 1960-61. After July 1, fresh citrus will be mostly California fruit, of which remaining supplies of Valencia oranges and lemons are somewhat lighter than a year ago, those of grapefruit about the same as last year. Grower prices this spring compared with last have been lower for Florida oranges and California lemons, not greatly different for California oranges, but generally higher for Florida grapefruit, especially pink seedless.

With the season not yet over, a new record pack of approximately 97 million gallons of Florida frozen orange concentrate had been made by June 2, 24 percent larger than a year earlier. Aided by decreased retail prices, movement through distributive channels also has been up considerably. But packers' stocks on June 2 were about 30 percent above a year earlier. Output of Florida canned single-strength citrus juices also has been up substantially, movement has been good, and packers' stocks are moderately larger than a year ago. The Florida citrus crop turned out larger than seemed likely immediately after the January freeze. In California, use of lemons for processing has been much heavier than a year ago, but figures on packs are not available.

Stocks of 9 important items of canned deciduous fruits held by canners on April 1, 1962, were only 3 percent above the heavy stocks a year earlier, the result of good movement into distribution channels. Movement of such large-volume items as applesauce, peaches, and fruit cocktail was excellent. Canners' supplies of canned deciduous fruits for the 1961-62 season were up moderately, the result of increased carryover a year ago and a record pack. Cold-storage stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) on June 1, 1962, were about 10 percent above a year earlier. The 1961 pack was a record.

Western Europe, the U. S. best off-shore export market for fruit, is in the process of forming an European Economic Community (EEC), usually called the Common Market. Their Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) statement of January 14, 1962, provides for standards or norms to be applied to a number of fruits and vegetables beginning July 1, 1962. Thus far, standards have been established for the following fresh fruits: Apples, pears, apricots, peaches, plums, cherries, and strawberries. Prerequisite to the use of these standards is the adoption of an "interpretive booklet." Such booklets were adopted for apples and pears in April 1962 and are currently being printed. The others are being prepared or planned. The CAP provides that importation from outside supplying countries is admitted only if the standards correspond to CAP norms or at least to equivalent norms. Until copies of the interpretive booklets become available and are studied, it is not known how closely current U. S. fruit grades will correspond with the new Common Market standards.

PEACHES

1962 Peach Crop Slightly Smaller Than 1961 Crop but Much Above Average

Total U. S. production of peaches was estimated as of June 1 at 77.2 million bushels, 1 percent under the large 1961 crop but 18 percent above the 1951-60 average. The reductions this year occur mostly in the North Central and Southern States, results of unfavorable weather during winter and spring. Partially offsetting are moderate to substantial increases in such important peach States as California, Washington, Colorado, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

1962 Production Below 1961 in All 9 Southern Peach States

The 1962 crop in the 9 Southern commercial peach States (N.C., S.C., Ga., Ala., Miss., Ark., La., Okla., and Tex.) is expected to total 14.3 million bushels, 23 percent below 1961 but 21 percent above average. Crops are smaller this year than last in all States in this group and also below average in all States except North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. In this group of 9 States, not only is total production below 1961 but also the fruit is ripening a week or so later than last year.

Heavy Crop Again in California

In California, total production of peaches this year is estimated at 43.5 million bushels, 8 percent above 1961 and 26 percent above average. The freestone crop of 12.9 million bushels is up 3 percent, and the clingstone crop of 30.6 million bushels is up 10 percent. The June 1 figure for clingstones does not allow for any reduction that might occur under the State's Marketing Program for this variety. California clingstones are used mostly for canning; California freestones plus peaches from other States mostly for fresh use. Excluding California clingstones, U. S. production of peaches in 1962 is about 46.6 million bushels, down 7 percent from 1961.

Early-Season Sales Below, Prices Above, 1961 Levels

Movement of 1962 crop peaches from California and the Southern States started in mid-May, about a week later than last year. Moreover, weekly shipments have been lagging behind a year ago. From midsummer on, supplies available for fresh market shipment may not be greatly different from the same time last year. Shipping-point prices for early-season sales have tended to average above comparable prices in 1961.

Increased Movement, Reduced Stocks, of Canned Peaches

Movement of canned peaches from the record 1961 pack has been excellent, with the result that canners' stocks of about 9.6 million cases (24-2½ basis) on April 1, 1962, were 8 percent smaller than a year earlier. As usual, these stocks will be reduced substantially before peaches from the new pack become available this summer.

The 1961 pack of canned peaches (excluding spiced and pickled) was approximately 30.7 million cases, 2 percent above the 1960 pack. Carryover stocks of canners on June 1, 1961, were about 5.7 million cases, up 22 percent. This made a 1961-62 season supply in canners' hands of 36.4 million cases, up 5 percent. Shipments until April 1 were 26.8 million cases, up 10 percent. In California, the reduction in stocks on April 1, 1962, was mostly in clingstone peaches, though stocks of freestones were down slightly. In all other groups of States, stocks also were down.

The pack of canned spiced and pickled peaches, made mostly from California clingstones, has trended sharply upward since World War II. In 1961, output was approximately 634,000 cases (24-2½ basis), 22 percent below the record 1960 pack. Available data for California spiced cling peaches show that movement of the reduced 1961-62 supplies of canners has been good and that canners' stocks of about 247,000 cases on April 1 were 19 percent lighter than a year earlier.

Increased Stocks of Fruit Cocktail Items from Record 1961 Pack

The 1961 pack of canned fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruit, of which peaches are an important ingredient, also set a new record at 14.8 million cases, 6 percent above the 1960 pack. Carryover stocks on June 1, 1961, were up 37 percent, contributing to an 11 percent increase in supplies in canners' hands for 1961-62. But a 10 percent increase in movement was not enough to offset the increase in supplies. So stocks of canners on April 1, 1962, 12.3 million cases, were 10 percent above a year earlier.

Decreased Packs of Frozen and Dried Peaches in 1961

Output of frozen peaches in 1961, made from about 2.4 percent of the crop, was approximately 61 million pounds, 17 percent below 1960. Stocks in cold storage on June 1, 1962, were about 33 million pounds, 7 percent above a year earlier.

Production of dried peaches in 1961, made from about 1.5 percent of the crop, was approximately 4,800 tons (processed weight), a fifth below 1960. Most of the dried peaches are made from California freestones.

In 1961, all forms of processing combined -- canned, frozen, dried, and other -- took 47 percent of the peach crop. Of the peaches actually marketed, processing accounted for 51 percent.

APRICOTS

Decreased Production in 1962

Total production of apricots in California, Washington, and Utah in 1962 was estimated as of June 1 at 163,500 tons, 15 percent under 1961 and 19 percent below the 1951-60 average. In California, the new crop of 150,000 tons is 17 percent smaller than the 1961 crop and 18 percent below average. Contributing to the lighter crop this year were a freeze during late February and cold weather during pollination time. Cold weather also cut the Utah crop, which, at 2,500 tons, is about 11 percent smaller than the 1961 crop and 57 percent under average. In Washington, however, production of 11,000 tons this year is 29 percent above 1961 but 10 percent below average.

Prices Above 1961 Levels

Light movement of California apricots to fresh markets started in late May, about a week later than last year. Fresh market shipments from Utah usually start in June and from Washington in July. Most of the apricots of these two States usually are shipped to fresh markets, while most of the California production is processed. However, California leads in fresh sales as well as in sales for processing. New York auction prices for California Royal apricots, a leading variety, averaged somewhat higher in early June than comparable prices in 1961. Prices for fresh market apricots are expected to continue above year-earlier levels. Season-average prices received by California growers in 1961 for apricots for both fresh use and processing were the lowest in several years.

Increased Movement, Reduced Stocks, of Canned Apricots

This year, as usual, the major part of the apricot crop is expected to be processed. Of the 1961 crop, about 60 percent was canned, 17 percent was dried, and 3 percent was frozen. The 1961 pack of canned apricots was about

4.8 million cases (24-2½'s), 22 percent below the large 1960 pack. But with canners' stocks of 1.8 million cases on June 1, 1961, nearly 3 times those of a year earlier, total supplies in canners' hands for the 1961-62 season were about 6.6 million cases, down only 2 percent. Movement from canners to the trade during June 1, 1961, to April 1, 1962, was about 4.7 million cases, up 10 percent. So canners' stocks were down to about 1.9 million cases on April 1, approximately 23 percent below a year earlier, though still somewhat above usual for that date.

The 1961 pack of dried apricots was about 6,300 tons (processed weight), 39 percent below the 1960 pack. Output of frozen apricots was about 12.2 million pounds, down 20 percent. Stocks of frozen apricots in cold storage on June 1, 1962, were approximately 5.5 million pounds, 9 percent below a year earlier.

CHERRIES [1]

Sweet Cherry Production Again Heavy in 1962

Total production of sweet cherries this year is estimated at 103,150 tons, 2 percent larger than in 1961 and 17 percent above the 1951-60 average. Crops are large this year, as in 1961, in the Pacific Coast States: California, 29,000 tons, 5 percent above 1961; Oregon, 27,000 tons, up 6 percent; and Washington 19,200 tons, down 9 percent. In these States, bloom was heavy and weather generally favorable. In some of the Rocky Mountain States, production was cut by frosts. In Michigan, which leads the eastern States in sweet cherry production, the 1962 crop of 16,000 tons is a record, 14 percent above 1961 and 50 percent larger than average.

Rail movement of California sweet cherries to fresh markets started in early May, about a week later than in 1961. By early June, weekly shipments were running seasonally heavy, but the number of cars remained somewhat below a year earlier. Prices for early-season sales on the New York and Chicago auctions average considerably above a year ago.

Increased Stocks of Canned Sweet Cherries

Canning and brining as well as fresh use are important outlets for sweet cherries. The 1961 pack of canned sweet cherries was approximately 1,110,000 cases (24-2½'s), 76 percent above the light 1960 pack. This large increase much more than offset decreased carryover stocks of canners on June 1, 1961. So total supplies of canners for the 1961-62 season were approximately 1,189,000 cases, up 58 percent. Movement from canners during June 1, 1961, to April 1, 1962, was about 724,000 cases, up 21 percent. Canners' stocks on April 1 were 465,000 cases, still about 3 times the light stocks a year earlier. As usual, these stocks will be reduced substantially before canned cherries from the new pack become available. Another large pack seems likely this year.

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[1] For important developments in the cherry economy, see special article in this issue.

In 1961, about 45,638 tons of the sweet cherry crop were brined. Of this tonnage, about 26 percent consisted of cherries grown in California, the only State for which figures on the 1961 pack and stocks of brined cherries are now available. Output in 1961 was about 11,696 tons, 4 percent above 1960. Stocks on May 1, 1962, were 8,657 tons, 14 percent above a year earlier. Total output of brined cherries in the United States in 1960 was approximately 33,000 tons.

Sour Cherries

The first forecast of the 1962 sour cherry crop in the Great Lakes States, where most of the annual tonnage is produced, was scheduled for release on June 20. These States (N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., and Wis.) in 1961 produced 153,300 tons, 93 percent of the U.S. crop.

In the western States (Mont., Ida., Colo., Utah, Wash., and Oreg.), production of sour cherries in 1962 was estimated as of June 1 at 12,990 tons, 8 percent above 1961 and 27 percent above average. In Oregon, the leading western State, the 1962 crop of 5,600 tons is 6 percent larger than the heavy 1961 crop. Unfavorable weather cut production in some of the mountain States, particularly Colorado and Montana.

Canning and freezing accounted for approximately 95 percent of the disposition of the 1961 sour cherry crop. The 1961 pack of canned sour cherries was about 2,357,000 cases (24-2½'s), 47 percent above the light 1960 pack and 1 percent above the 1956-59 average. As with sweet cherries, the increase in the pack much more than offset a sharp drop in carryover stocks of canners, resulting in a substantial increase in supplies in canners' hands for the 1961-62 season. Movement from canners to the trade also has been up considerably. Even so, canners' stocks on May 1, 1962, were the equivalent of approximately 259,000 cases of 24 No. 2½ cans, 47 percent larger than a year earlier.

Production of frozen sour cherries in 1961 set a new record of 186 million pounds, 44 percent above the high output in 1960. Movement also has been up substantially in the 1961-62 season. But stocks in cold storage since the pack was completed last summer have continued considerably above year-earlier levels. On this June 1, cold-storage stocks of frozen cherries (mostly sour) were about 58 million pounds, 4 times the relatively light stocks a year earlier, and the heaviest on record for that date.

PEARS

1962 Pear Crop

The 1962 crop of pears was estimated as of June 1 at approximately 28.1 million bushels, 4 percent larger than the 1961 crop. Production is up 6 percent this year in California, Oregon, and Washington, totaling 25.4 million bushels, 91 percent of the crop. But the crop is down 13 percent in other States, which together have 2.7 million bushels. Unfavorable spring weather cut the crop in some of these States.

Total production of pears in the 3 Pacific Coast States this year, in terms of tonnage, is expected to be about 620,500 tons. Although this is 6 percent above the 1961 tonnage, it is about the same as average. The 1962 crop consists of 477,500 tons of Bartletts, up 6 percent, and 143,000 tons of other varieties, mostly winter pears, up 5 percent. Production of Bartletts is up this year in California and Oregon, down in Washington; that of other varieties is up in Oregon, down in Washington and California. In California, both quality and size of Bartletts are expected to be good this year.

Movement of 1962-crop Bartlett pears to fresh markets is expected to start with light shipments from California in early July, about the same as the start last year. Movement from Oregon and Washington usually starts in August. The processing of pears, mostly canning, usually gets underway a little later than fresh market shipment.

1961-Crop Pears

The 1961-62 season for fresh pears tapered off earlier this spring than did the season last spring. With weekly shipments to fresh markets lighter this spring than last, terminal auction prices continued to trend upward to levels somewhat above the high marks a year earlier, when prices also were advancing with declining volume. Fresh market sales comprised nearly 39 percent of the pears that were marketed from the 1961 crop. Sales for canning comprised about 60 percent, and for drying a little over 1 percent.

Increased Exports of Fresh Pears in 1961-62

During July 1961-April 1962, exports of fresh pears were about 1.36 million bushels, 30 percent above exports in the same period of 1960-61. Much of the increase went to Western Europe, where pear production was down in 1961. Imports, though small in relation to exports, were up sharply in 1961-62. They came mostly from Argentina and Chile during the past few months, while stocks of U. S. pears were seasonally light and prices high.

Increased Stocks of Canned Pears

Supplies of canned pears in canners' hands for the 1961-62 season were a record 11.7 million cases (24-2$\frac{1}{2}$ basis), 8 percent above comparable 1960-61 supplies. They were made up of a near-record pack of 9.1 million cases, 7 percent above the 1960-61 pack, and carryover stocks on June 1, 1961, of 2.6 million cases, up 12 percent. Movement from canners until April 1 was about 6.9 million cases, up slightly. This left stocks of 4.8 million cases, up 21 percent. These stocks will be reduced substantially before pears from the 1962 pack are available. But unless the rate of movement advances considerably, carryover stocks will again increase. Season-average prices received by growers of Pacific Coast pears for canning in 1961 were moderately higher than prices in 1960 and much higher than in 1959.

APPLES

Prospects for 1962 Crop

The first official forecast of the size of the 1962 apple crop will be made as of July 1 and published in USDA's July Crop Report. However, available indications on June 1 pointed to a commercial crop in the United States smaller than the large 1961 crop but above average. June 1 prospects by regions were as follows: Eastern States and Central States, well below 1961 but above average; and Western States, slightly above last year but below average. In some Eastern States, cold weather and hail in May were unfavorable for good development of the crop. May weather also was unfavorable in some areas of Washington. Weather, especially in June, plus the usual "June drop" make this month a critical period in the new season for apples.

1961-62 Apple Season Nearing End

Movement of 1961-crop apples from cold storage to fresh markets, including exports, and to processors has been substantially heavier during the first half of 1962 than comparable movement of the smaller 1960 crop. On June 1, cold storage stocks were down to about 1.6 million bushels, approximately the same as a year earlier. Some storage apples probably will be on hand on July 1, as summer apples from the new crop become available. But all such stocks should be moved by the time supplies of fall and winter apples are marketed in volume starting in late summer. Grower prices for apples during winter and spring generally averaged below prices in this period of 1961, when stocks were lighter. But prices for some varieties and styles of pack, especially in Washington, frequently averaged above a year earlier. In early June, shipping-point prices for Washington Winesaps averaged somewhat below comparable prices in 1961. The 1961 commercial apple crop was approximately 125.5 million bushels, 16 percent above the near-average 1960 crop.

Sharp Increase in Exports Of Fresh Apples in 1961-62

Exports of fresh apples during July 1961-April 1962 were approximately 4.45 million bushels, 80 percent larger than in the same months of 1960-61. Principal destinations of U. S. exports of apples are Canada and Western Europe. Most of the increase so far this season went to Western Europe, where production was down in 1961.

Imports of fresh apples through April of the 1961-62 season were about 0.74 million bushels, down 16 percent. Most of these apples came from Canada, as usual. Relatively small quantities also came from Argentina and New Zealand.

Increased Movement of Both Canned Apples and Applesauce in 1961-62

The 1961-62 packs of canned apple slices and applesauce were each larger than the respective 1960-61 packs. The pack of apple slices was approximately 3.67 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 20 percent above the 1960-61 pack. Stocks carried over by canners on September 1, 1961, were about 0.57 million cases, 27 percent smaller than a year earlier. Supplies in canners' hands for the 1961-62 season were about 4.2 million cases, up 10 percent. With the movement of about 2.6 million cases during September-April, an increase of 15 percent, canners' stocks on May 1 were down to about 1.6 million cases, only 3 percent above a year earlier.

The 1961-62 pack of canned applesauce was the fourth consecutive pack to set a new record. Output was approximately 12.6 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 7 percent above 1960-61. The increase over 1960-61 was made by a heavier output after January 1, 1962, than after that date in 1961. Stocks carried over by canners on September 1, 1961, were about 1.9 million cases, up 30 percent. Hence, canners' supplies for 1961-62 were approximately 9 percent larger than in 1960-61. The heavy movement from canners to the trade during September-April, up 20 percent, left 5 million cases in canners' hands on May 1, 1962, 7 percent below a year earlier. Canners' stocks of both canned apple slices and applesauce will continue to decrease until late summer, when they will start to increase again as heavy-volume canning from the new apple crop gets underway.

Increased Pack, Heavier Stocks of Frozen Apple Slices

The 1961-62 pack of frozen apple slices, as of canned apple slices and applesauce, was substantially larger than the preceding pack. Output in 1961-62 was approximately 80 million pounds, up 15 percent. Stocks of frozen apple slices and applesauce (mostly the former) in cold storage on June 1 were about 55 million pounds, 27 percent above a year earlier. Frozen apple slices are used mostly in apple pies and other bakery goods.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Decreased Production of Fresh Plums in California

Production of fresh plums in California, the leading State, was estimated as of June 1 at 78,000 tons, 10 percent under 1961 and 3 percent below the 1951-60 average. Early varieties, especially the Santa Rosa, had a light set, but Duarte varieties had a good set. Fresh market shipment of fresh plums from California usually starts in May and continues until late summer. Shipments from Michigan usually start in midsummer. In this State, which produced 7,700 tons in 1961, the June 1 condition of the new crop was considerably below that of the 1961 crop. The first official forecast of the 1962 crop will be released in the USDA Crop Report on July 10.

Harvest of early plums in California started in late May, about a week later than in 1961. Fresh market movement picked up rapidly in early June to reach a weekly volume not greatly different from a year earlier. Summer movement also may be close to that of a year earlier. Prices for the lighter volume of early-season sales of Beauty plums on the Chicago auction have averaged considerably higher than in 1961. Demand for fresh plums should continue good this season.

California Dried Prune Crop

The 1962 dried prune crop in California is expected to be about 140,000 tons (dried weight), 1 percent above the 1961 crop but 7 percent below average. Harvest normally starts in August. In Oregon, where a small tonnage of prunes usually is dried (2,954 tons, dried basis, in 1961), the June 1 condition of the new crop was much better than the poor condition last year. The June 1 condition of the Washington prune crop was moderately above the good condition a year earlier, but in Idaho the condition was much below last year's good June 1 condition. Most of the Idaho prunes usually are shipped to fresh markets. In Washington the emphasis is also on fresh use, though substantial quantities are canned. But in Oregon the emphasis is on processing. Pacific Northwest production of prunes in 1961 totaled 67,700 tons, fresh basis. The first estimate of the 1962 crop will be published in the July Crop Report.

Increased Stocks of Canned Purple Plums

The 1961 pack of canned plums was approximately 1.7 million cases (24-2½'s), more than 4 times the light pack in 1960, when the prune crops in Washington and Oregon were unusually small, in Oregon a near failure. Of the total 1961 pack, about 1.6 million cases consisted of purple plums (prunes) canned mostly in the Pacific Northwest. Movement of purple plums has been good, and canners' stocks on April 1 were down to 574,000 cases, much above the very light stocks a year earlier but only a little above 2 years earlier, when the pack also was large.

Output of frozen prunes in 1961 was about 2.2 million pounds, 7 percent above 1960. All of the pack was put up in large containers, in which form it lends itself well for remanufacture into jams and other products.

STRAWBERRIES

Production in 1962 Moderately Below Large 1961 Crop

Total 1962 production of strawberries in U.S. commercial areas was estimated as of June 1 at approximately 470 million pounds, 8 percent below 1961 but slightly above the 1951-60 average. Although acreage for harvest in 1962 (95,620 acres) is 4 percent larger than the acreage harvested in 1961, the yield per acre (4,913 pounds) is down 12 percent, the net result being the reduction in production.

By groups of States, production is larger this year than last in the winter (Florida), early-spring, and late-spring States, but smaller in the mid-spring States. Among important States harvesting during June and July, crops this year are up in Michigan and Oregon, but down in Washington and California. In California, harvest usually extends into fall.

Most of the strawberries that are processed are grown in California, Oregon, and Washington, though substantial quantities are grown in Tennessee and Michigan. This year total production of strawberries in the 3 Pacific Coast States is about 299 million pounds, 7 percent below 1961. Production is down 66 percent in Tennessee, but up 8 percent in Michigan. (See table 18 for detailed figures.)

Early-Season Prices Higher Than in 1961

Because of cold weather and a late spring in many areas, harvest and movement of strawberries from various States to fresh markets started a week or more later this year than in 1961. Volume movement from California began about 3 weeks later than last year. With fresh market supplies lighter, prices (national-average basis) averaged moderately higher during March and April than in these months last year. In May, as shipments increased, prices generally declined, in some States dropping below year-earlier levels.

Movement of California strawberries to freezers also started a few weeks later this year than in 1961. But volume ran high during May, and by June 9 the total was considerably above that of a year earlier. Season-opening prices were reported at 12 cents a pound (a few at 13 cents), 1 cent higher than last year. In some of the eastern States, prices for processing were reported to be about the same as last year. Factors favoring increased prices this year are reduced carryover stocks of frozen strawberries and smaller crops in some of the heavy-producing States. But this year, as last, the availability of imports of frozen strawberries will tend to restrain increases in prices.

Decreased Carryover Stocks of Frozen Strawberries

The 1961 pack of frozen strawberries was about 223 million pounds, 1 percent above the 1960 pack, but the second smallest since 1954. About 84 percent of the 1961 pack was made in the 3 Pacific Coast States, and 43 percent was put up in retail-size containers (20 ounces and under). These percentages are about the same as in 1960.

Carryover stocks of frozen strawberries on May 1, 1962, were approximately 76 million pounds, 15 percent below a year earlier. By June 1, stocks had increased to 84 million pounds, 16 percent smaller than on that date last year. In recent years, as movement of California strawberries to freezers continued heavy during summer, stocks have accumulated to a high point in late summer, then declined.

ORANGES

Harvest of Record Large Florida Orange Crop Nearing End

Movement of Florida Valencia oranges to fresh markets and processors has been much heavier since early April than comparable movement last year. But with the crop of 52 million boxes of Valencias 46 percent larger than the near-average 1960-61 crop, remaining supplies in early June were still considerably above a year earlier. Weekly utilization is expected to decline during late June and be substantially completed by early July.

Fresh-market supplies during summer will be mostly California Valencias, of which the 1961-62 crop of 14 million boxes is 12.5 percent smaller than the below-average 1960-61 crop. Movement until early June has been about as large as a year earlier, leaving lighter supplies for summer and early fall than in the same period of 1960-61. The fresh market is the principal outlet for California Valencias, though a substantial volume usually is processed. In Florida, processing is the major outlet.

The 1961-62 Valencia crop in the United States is estimated at 67.4 million boxes, 25 percent larger than the 1960-61 crop and 12 percent above the 1950-59 average. Total production of oranges is about 134.6 million boxes, a new record, 15 percent above 1960-61 and 8 percent above average. The Florida crop of 109 million boxes also sets a record, 27 percent above 1960-61 and 29 percent larger than average.

For 1962-63 crop oranges, the June 1 condition of the Florida crop was slightly below last year and moderately below average. In California, the June 1 condition was the same as last year but a little below average. In other States, prospects were poorer than a year ago.

Prices Below 1960-61 Levels

Throughout the 1961-62 season, grower prices for Florida oranges for both fresh-market shipment and processing have averaged lower than comparable prices in 1960-61. During January and early February, when it seemed that production had been cut somewhat by winter freezes, prices in both outlets increased moderately. Thereafter, as it became apparent that production would be substantially larger than in 1960-61 despite the freeze damage, prices for oranges for fresh use declined slowly. By early June, prices tended to stabilize at a level much below a year earlier.

Prices for Florida oranges for processing sagged during late March and early April as the season for early and midseason oranges was ending and that for Valencias starting. Prices increased moderately in late April, tended to hold steady until late May, then declined a little. Prices in early June were much below a year earlier.

Since January, fresh market prices for the lighter 1961-62 crop of California oranges have varied around the relatively high levels of a year earlier, when production was much below average. In late May and early June, prices for California Valencias averaged somewhat below a year earlier. However, continued high prices for the lighter remaining supplies this summer seem probable.

Use of Florida Oranges, Fresh and for Processing, Up Substantially in 1961-62

Fresh use of Florida oranges until June 9 of the 1961-62 season was approximately 20.4 million boxes, 20 percent above a year earlier. Use for processing was about 80.1 million boxes, up 19 percent. The latter included about 65 million boxes for frozen orange concentrate. Most of the processed California oranges are Valencias. The season for them now is well underway and will extend into fall.

Increased Exports in 1961-62

During November 1961-April 1962, exports of fresh oranges (including tangerines) were the equivalent of about 2.2 million boxes, 7 percent above exports in the same months of 1960-61. Exports of major processed items also were up. Quantities exported and increases are: Canned single-strength orange juice, 4.3 million gallons, 21 percent; canned concentrated orange juice, 0.6 million gallons, 37 percent; and frozen concentrated orange juice, 2.3 million gallons, 14 percent. Imports of fresh oranges during November 1961-April 1962 were about 0.2 million boxes, down 21 percent.

GRAPEFRUIT

Prospective Summer Supplies of Fresh Grapefruit About as Light as Usual

Movement of Florida grapefruit, though tapering off a little later this June than a year ago, will be substantially completed by early July. Remaining supplies on June 9 were down to about 2.6 million boxes, more than twice those of a year earlier. During the summer, supplies will come mainly from the California summer crop, which is about the same as the near-average 1950-59 production. These supplies may be augmented by light imports. Supplies will again increase in early fall as volume movement of the new crop in Florida occurs.

Total production of grapefruit in the United States in 1961-62 was about 43.1 million boxes, nearly the same as the approximately average 1960-61 crop. The 1961-62 Florida crop was about 35.5 million boxes, 12 percent above 1960-61, despite losses from winter freezes. But the Texas crop was down to 2.6 million boxes, 62 percent below 1960-61, a result of the severe freeze in January.

For 1962-63 crop grapefruit, the June 1 condition of the Florida crop was a little above last year though below average. In other States, prospects were not as good as a year ago.

Prices for Florida Grapefruit Generally Higher This Spring Than Last

Shipping-point prices for Florida grapefruit have averaged higher during most weeks this spring than in the comparable weeks of 1961. Partly because of the rather abrupt ending of shipments from Texas shortly after the winter freeze, the market for Florida grapefruit widened during late winter and spring. This contributed to a substantial increase in prices for Florida pink and red seedless grapefruit, the principal kinds grown in Texas. Moreover, prices for other types of Florida grapefruit held fairly steady. In 1961, there were substantial declines in prices of all types during late winter and early spring. In summer, when supplies of grapefruit are lightest, prices usually are highest.

Increased Fresh Use and Processing of Larger 1961-62 Florida Crop

With harvest of the 1961-62 Florida grapefruit crop well advanced by June 9, total fresh use comprised about 17.3 million boxes, 13 percent above a year earlier; and use for processing was about 15.6 million boxes, up 2 percent. Of the total used until June 9, about 52 percent was disposed of in fresh outlets compared with 50 percent a year earlier. Fresh use was by far the principal outlet in other States in both seasons.

Increased Exports of Fresh Grapefruit and Canned Single-Strength Juice in 1961-62

During November 1960-April 1962, exports of fresh grapefruit were approximately 1.7 million boxes, 12 percent larger than in the same months of 1960-61. Among processed items, exports of canned single-strength grapefruit juice were about 3.9 million gallons, up 32 percent.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Processing of Lemons Up Sharply, Remaining Supplies Down, From a Year Ago

The 1961-62 crop of lemons in California and Arizona is estimated at 16.5 million boxes, 15 percent above the 1960-61 crop and 10 percent above average. Mainly because the crop matured early this year, total utilization by early June was much heavier than use in the same part of 1960-61. Consequently, remaining supplies are moderately smaller than a year ago, though adequate for the usual requirements during summer. Fresh use has been a little larger than a year ago, but use for processing has been about 3 times the relatively light volume to the same time last year. Exports of fresh lemons during November 1961-April 1962 were the equivalent of about 1,158,000 boxes, up 11 percent from 1960-61. Although packinghouse door prices for some grades and sizes of lemons at times have been above a year earlier, prices each month of the 1961-62 season have averaged considerably below comparable prices in 1960-61.

For 1962-63 crop lemons, the June 1 condition of the California crop was a little below last year and somewhat below average. In Arizona, prospects were much below last year and also well below average.

Larger Crop of Florida Limes Forecast for 1962-63

The 1962-63 Florida lime crop was estimated as of June 1 at 400,000 boxes, 18 percent above the 1961-62 crop and equal to the previous top production in 1955-56 and 1956-57. Harvest of the new crop, now underway, will run seasonally heavy until fall, then become light. Most of the limes are marketed for fresh use, though in the past decade use for processing has increased considerably. Prices for fresh limes during summer and early fall are usually the lowest of the year.

TREE NUTS

The 1962 walnut crop in California was estimated as of June 1 at 80,000 tons, 31 percent above the 1961 crop and 18 percent heavier than the 1951-60 average. The set of nuts was reported good on all varieties. In Oregon, which produced 6,100 tons last year, the June 1 condition of the 1962 crop was reported slightly under a year ago, but above average.

Production of California almonds in 1962 is expected to be 45,000 tons, 32 percent under 1961 but less than 1 percent below average. Large sizes are expected due to the lighter set.

The June 1 condition of filberts in Oregon and Washington pointed to above-average crops in both States this year. The 1950-59 average was 7,420 tons for Oregon and 532 tons for Washington. The 1961 crops were 10,000 tons and 660 tons, respectively. The first official estimate of the 1962 filbert crop will appear in U.S.D.A.'s Crop Report of July, that of pecans in the Crop Report of August.

DRIED FRUIT

Larger Production of California Dried Prunes in Prospect

The 1962 crop of dried prunes in California was estimated as of June 1 at 140,000 tons, 1 percent larger than the 1961 crop but 7 percent below the 1951-60 average. This is the first dried fruit of the new season for which official estimates become available. Dried prunes are usually exceeded in output by raisins, and together these two items comprise most of the annual tonnage of all dried fruits. In California, early-season prospects for Thompson seedless grapes, which are dried extensively into raisins, is for a lighter crop than last year's record. Most of the tonnage of other dried fruits, as well as of raisins, is produced each year in California. Although prospects generally are favorable for fruit crops in this State this year, it is too early in the season for a good indication of total production of dried fruits in 1962-63.

Increased Pack, Heavier Exports in 1961-62

The 1961-62 pack of dried fruits (excluding prunes used for juice and substandard figs) was approximately 380,000 tons (processed weight), about a tenth larger than the relatively small 1960-61 pack. The 1961-62 pack included about 212,000 tons of raisins, 18 percent larger than the 1960-61 pack, and about 107,000 tons of prunes, up 5 percent. During September 1961-April 1962, exports of raisins were approximately 54,000 tons, 1 percent above those in the same months of 1960-61. Exports of dried prunes were about 33,000 tons, up 16 percent.

CANNED FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

Heavy Movement of Canned Fruits, Small Increase in Stocks

Movement of 9 important items of canned fruits from canners to the trade until April 1 of the 1961-62 season was approximately 65 million cases (24-2½ basis), 12 percent larger than comparable movement in 1960-61. Movement of each item (apples, applesauce, apricots, sweet cherries, sour cherries, peaches, pears, fruit cocktail, and purple plums) was up somewhat. Increases were particularly large for such heavy-pack items as peaches, fruit cocktail, and applesauce. The 9 items comprised approximately 88 percent of the 1961-62 pack of canned deciduous fruits.

Stocks of the same 9 items held by canners on April 1, were about 31.5 million cases (24-2½'s), 3 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of all items were up except applesauce, apricots, and peaches. Increases in stocks (volume basis) were the largest for pears and fruit cocktail items. Wholesale distributors' stocks of the same 9 items excluding sweet cherries and purple plums were about 9.5 million actual cases, up only 1 percent. Wholesale distributors' stocks usually do not change much from month to month or year to year. In contrast, canners' stocks are at an annual low level in late spring or summer, increase for several months to an annual high point as canning of the new crop proceeds, then, with the peak of canning over, decline until the following spring or summer. (See table 8 for figures on packs and stocks of individual items in recent years.)

Record-Large Pack of Canned Fruits in 1961-62

The 1961-62 pack of canned fruits in mainland United States is currently estimated at approximately 94 million cases of 24 No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cans, on the basis of nearly complete figures for individual items. At the above volume, this pack sets a new record--about 8 percent above the 1960-61 pack and 3 percent above the previous record in 1959-60. New records in 1961-62 were set by canned peaches, 30.7 million cases, 2 percent above 1960-61; fruit cocktail items, 14.8 million cases, up 5 percent; and applesauce, 12.6 million cases, up 7 percent.

Decreased Pack of Florida Canned Grapefruit Sections in 1961-62

In Florida, where most of the canned grapefruit sections and citrus salad are packed, the 1961-62 pack of canned grapefruit sections was approximately 4.2 million cases (24-2's), 3 percent below output in 1960-61 but 5 percent above that in 1959-60. In contrast, the pack of citrus salad was about 423,000 cases, 19 percent above 1960-61 but 19 percent below 1959-60. Movement of both items from canners to the trade has been up somewhat in the current season. Stocks held by Florida canners on June 2 were as follows: Grapefruit sections, 1.9 million cases, 8 percent below a year earlier; citrus salad, 318,000 cases, down 13 percent. These stocks will comprise the principal supply of both items until fruit from the new packs becomes available next season.

Increased 1961-62 Packs, Heavier Current Stocks, of Florida Canned Citrus Juices

Output of Florida canned single-strength citrus juices (orange, grapefruit, tangerine, and blend) until June 2 of the 1961-62 season totaled about 25.8 million cases (24-2's), 14 percent above a year earlier. The pack of each item was up substantially in 1961-62, except tangerine juice, which was a little less than half that in 1960-61. With carryover stocks of canners up only a little last fall, total supplies in canners'hands for 1961-62 also were up substantially. Movement from canners to the trade has been good, but not enough to offset the increase in supplies. Canners' stocks of these 4 items combined on June 2 were about 9.9 million cases, 11 percent above a year earlier. Stocks of orange, grapefruit, and blended juice were up, those of tangerine juice down. As usual, relatively small quantities of canned (hot-pack) concentrated citrus juices were packed in Florida in 1961-62.

Reduced 1961-62 Pack of Texas Canned Citrus Juices

The 1961-62 season for canning citrus juices in Texas came to an early close last winter as a result of the severe freeze in January. The total pack of canned single-strength citrus juices was the equivalent of approximately

1.3 million cases (24-2's), much below the 1960-61 pack of more than 2 million cases. The short 1961-62 pack was about two-thirds orange juice, nearly one-third grapefruit juice, and some blend. In contrast, the full season pack of 1960-61 was nearly two-thirds grapefruit, one-third orange, and some blend. In the salvage of fruit following the freeze last January, about twice as much orange as grapefruit juice was canned. Freeze loss of unharvested grapefruit was much greater than that of oranges.

Other Canned Fruit Juices

In California and Arizona, where the season for processing citrus juices continues into the fall, substantial quantities of lemons and small quantities of oranges and grapefruit have already been processed. But figures on packs and stocks are not available.

The 1961-62 U. S. pack of canned apple juice (including glass pack) was approximately 6.9 million cases (basis 24-2's), 10 percent above the 1960-61 pack. Figures for various other 1961-62 season deciduous fruit juices are not available.

FROZEN FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

Deciduous Fruits and Berries

The freezing of strawberries, the leader among frozen deciduous fruits and berries and the first fruit frozen in the new season, is now well underway. Although some strawberries of the new crop are frozen during winter and early spring, volume freezing usually starts in early May in California. Because of unfavorable weather, the 1962 season in California started somewhat later than last year. But movement of strawberries to freezers gained rapidly and by early June was considerably heavier than a year earlier. California plus Oregon and Washington grow most of the strawberries that are frozen. In the latter two States, volume freezing usually occurs during June and July.

In mid-June, the time for volume freezing of most other fruits and berries, especially sour cherries, peaches, and apples, was still ahead. This is too early in the season for a good indication of the packs of individual items. However, there is some doubt that the total pack will be up to the record in 1961.

Total production of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) in 1961 set a new record of 705 million pounds. This was 5 percent above 1960 and 2 percent larger than the previous record in 1956. Among leading items, the pack of 223 million pounds of strawberries was 1 percent above the 1960 pack and that of 186 million pounds of RSP cherries (red, sour, pitted or red tart cherries) was a record and 44 percent above 1960. The pack of apples and applesauce (mostly sliced apples), at 80 million pounds, was up 15 percent. But that of peaches, at 61 million pounds, was down 17 percent. Mainly because of the sharp increase in cherries, these four items constituted 78 percent of the 1961 pack, which may be compared with 74 percent of the 1960 pack. (Figures on packs and stocks appear in table 7).

Heavier Stocks of Frozen Fruits in Cold Storage

Cold-storage holdings of frozen deciduous fruits and berries (excluding juices) on June 1, 1962, were approximately 308 million pounds, 10 percent heavier than the near-average (1957-61) stocks on June 1, 1961. Stocks of apples, cherries, peaches, and boysenberries on June 1 were above a year earlier. Of these 4 items, stocks of cherries from the record 1961 pack were 4 times the relatively light holdings last year, and those of apples were up considerably. Strawberries were the largest item having stocks below a year earlier -- they were down 16 percent. However, this fruit was the only item of which stocks increased during May. As freezing of other 1962 crops attains large volume this summer, total holdings will again increase.

Record 1961-62 Pack of Frozen Orange Concentrate

The pack of frozen orange concentrate in Florida until June 2 of the 1961-62 season was approximately 97 million gallons, 24 percent larger than a year earlier. With the season not yet over, this pack already has set a new record, 15 percent above the total of 84.3 million gallons in this State in 1960-61. It is expected to be somewhat above 100 million gallons by the end of the season.

Prices for Florida oranges used for frozen concentrate have averaged much lower in 1961-62 than in 1960-61, a factor conducive to reduced prices in distributive channels. Stimulated by lower prices at retail since January 1962, movement at retail and from packers to the trade has been much larger this season than last. Movement from packers until June 2 of the current season has been about 19 percent above comparable movement in 1960-61. But with increased carryover stocks last fall and a heavier pack, stocks of packers on June 2 were about 61.5 million gallons, 30 percent above a year earlier. Following the close of the packing season in a few weeks, stocks will decline until late fall, when the new season starts.

In California-Arizona, a few million gallons of frozen orange concentrate, made from the Valencia crop during late spring to early fall, usually are produced. In 1959-60, the latest season for which figures are available, output was about 3 million gallons.

The 1961-62 pack of Florida frozen tangerine concentrate, completed in April, was about 1.37 million gallons, 12 percent above the 1960-61 pack. Data on movement and stocks are not available.

Output of Florida frozen grapefruit concentrate in 1961-62 was about 3.1 million gallons, down 19 percent from 1960-61. Movement of this item has been up a little. But because of a substantial increase in carryover last fall, packers' stocks on June 2 were about 3.1 million gallons, only 6 percent under a year earlier.

Frozen Lemonade Concentrate

Use of California-Arizona lemons for processing has been much heavier so far in the 1961-62 season than comparable use in 1960-61. Probably a substantial part of the volume processed was made into frozen lemonade concentrate. But figures on output are not available. In 1960-61, the pack was about 8.45 million gallons.

Frozen Limeade Concentrate

A relatively small pack, usually less than 1 million gallons, of frozen limeade concentrate is made each year in Florida. The pack during April 1961-March 1962, made from the 1961-62 lime crop, was about 818,000 gallons, 18 percent larger than in 1960-61. Packers' stocks on April 1 were approximately 550,000 gallons, 2 percent below a year earlier.

The Fruit Situation is issued 4 times a year, in January, June, August, and October.

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The next issue is scheduled for release on August 31, 1962.

TRENDS IN CHERRY PRODUCTION AND USE

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The cherry economy over the past few decades has been marked by various developments that are of interest to those concerned with the production, processing, marketing, and use of cherries. Important changes in trends and relationships since 1938 include:

1. Production -- increased output of both sweet and sour cherries during the 1940's, following the same general course. Thereafter, production of each varietal group showed no marked trend, though output of sour was at a higher level than that of sweet. Size of crop often changed greatly from year to year.

2. Utilization -- declines in fresh use, increases in processing, especially in sweet cherries brined and in sour cherries frozen, with most of the changes occurring by 1950. Year-to-year changes in use, especially processing, were similar to those in production.

3. Consumption -- increases in both total and per capita consumption of cherries until 1950, then declines, particularly in per capita use of fresh and canned.

Five-Fold Increase in Total Production of Cherries Since 1920

Total production of sweet and sour cherries in the United States increased sharply from approximately 53,000 tons in 1920 to about 245,000 tons in 1949. Thereafter, it did not change greatly in level. In 1938, the first year for which figures for sweet and sour varieties are available separately, the total was about 144,000 tons.

Production of cherries, especially sour varieties, is characterized by frequent wide year-to-year swings in size of crop (tables 2 and 3 and charts, page 26). For the four years 1938-41, average production of sweet cherries was about 78,900 tons and that of sour varieties was about 86,900 tons, the latter 52 percent of the total. Production of both kinds of cherries increased during the 1940's, but tended to level off during the 1950's. However, production of sour cherries widened its lead over the sweet. During 1958-61, production of sweet cherries averaged about 85,500 tons and that of sour about 130,700 tons, 60 percent of sweet and sour cherries combined. 1/

1/ In this article, trends and relationships are usually on the basis of the 4-year averages for 1938-41 and 1958-61, initial and terminal periods.

California, Oregon, and Washington lead by far in the production of sweet cherries (table 2 and chart, top of page 26). During 1958-61, these States accounted for about 68.5 percent of U. S. production, which averaged about 85,500 tons. Other western States -- Montana, Idaho, Utah, and Colorado -- accounted for about 7.7 percent, and the eastern States of Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio for 23.8 percent.

Although total production of sweet cherries increased about 8 percent from 1938-41 to 1958-61, production in the three Pacific Coast States declined about 11 percent, and this reduced their share of the total. The reduction was partly the result of unfavorable weather. In contrast, production in the other western States increased a little, resulting in a small gain in their share. Because of heavy increases in Michigan and New York, production in the eastern States more than doubled. Their share of the total increased from 10 percent in the first 4-year period to 23.8 percent in the second.

Michigan stands out as the leading sour cherry producer, having grown more cherries each year since 1938 than any other State. During 1958-61, Michigan accounted for 58 percent of total production. New York, with 16 percent, was second. These 2 States plus Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Ohio accounted for 92 percent. The remaining 8 percent was grown in the 6 western States of Oregon, Washington, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, and Montana.

Total production of sour cherries increased about 50 percent from 1938-41 to 1958-61, when it averaged about 130,700 tons. The increase was due mainly to a sharp gain in Michigan and to smaller advances in New York and Pennsylvania. From the first period to the second, production in Michigan more than doubled. The increase for the 5 Great Lakes States was about 67 percent. Over the same years, production in the 6 western States declined 31 percent (table 3).

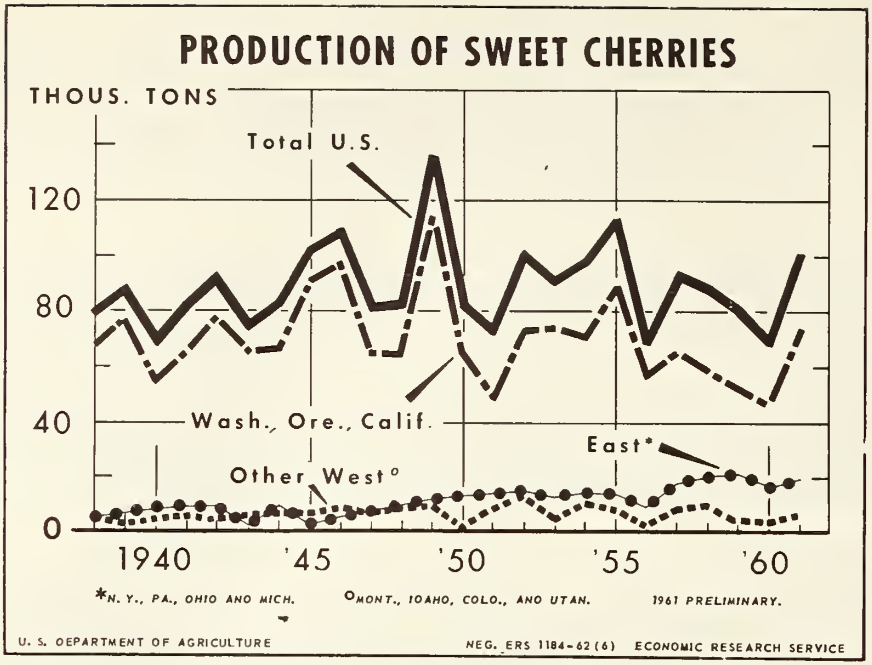
Production of sweet and sour cherries in individual States, average for 1951-60, annual 1961, and indicated 1962, is shown in table 12.

Sharp Decrease in Use of Fresh Cherries on Farms

Fresh use of both sweet and sour cherries on the farms where grown, like that of various other fruits, has declined considerably since 1938 (tables 4 and 5). The reductions undoubtedly were due mainly to decreases in the number of farms having at least a few cherry trees. Although production of both sweet and sour cherries has often changed greatly in tonnage from year to year, use on farms has tended to change less markedly from one year to the next, though trending downward.

Downward Trends in Fresh Market Sales of Cherries Since 1938

Fresh market sales of sweet cherries in the United States increased moderately during the 1940's, but thereafter more than lost the gains. Fresh

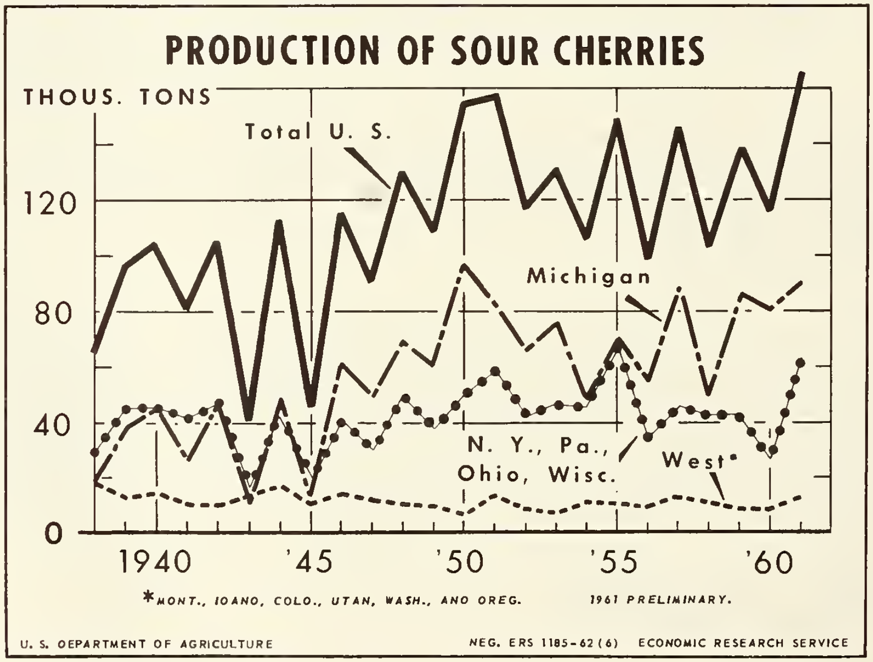


PRODUCTION OF SWEET CHERRIES

*N. Y., PA., OHIO AND MICH. °MONT., IDAHO, COLO., AND UTAH. 1961 PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1184-62 (6) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Sweet cherry production increased during the 1940's, thereafter showed no marked trend. During the 1950's, production declined somewhat in the Pacific Coast States, where most of the sweet cherries are grown. It did not change much in level in other western States, but gained substantially in the Great Lakes States, especially Michigan and New York.

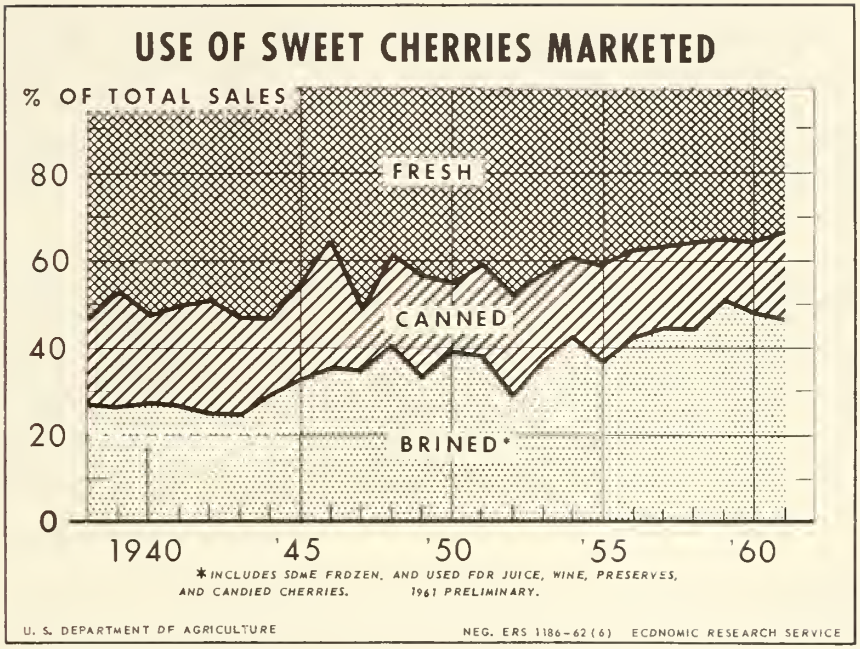


PRODUCTION OF SOUR CHERRIES

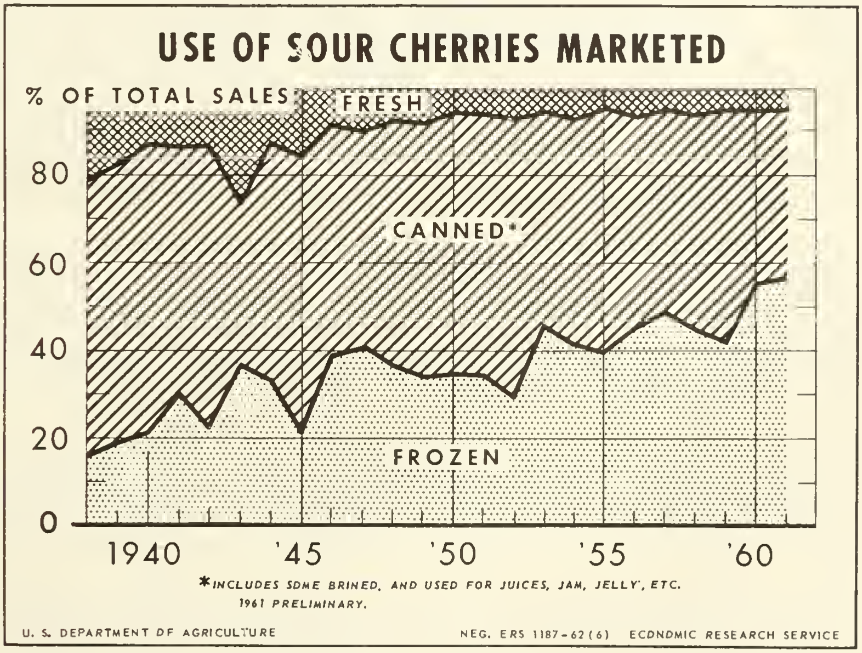
*MONT., IDAHO, COLO., UTAH, WASH., AND OREG. 1961 PRELIMINARY.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. ERS 1185-62 (6) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Since 1938, sour cherry production has increased about 50 percent. Sharpest gains occurred in Michigan, the leading State. Increases also were substantial in other Great Lakes States. Production declined somewhat in the Western States, which in recent years grew about 8 percent of the crop.



A marked shift in emphasis has occurred in the use of sweet cherries since 1938 -- from fresh to processed. The gain in processed was mostly in use for brining, leading to maraschino and glace cherries. During 1958-61, major uses of sweet cherries were about as follows: Fresh, 35 percent; canned, 17 percent; and brined, 48 percent.



The fresh use of sour cherries, already relatively small, has decreased further since 1938 while the percentage used for processing gained. Within the processed, there was a large increase in frozen accompanied by a small decrease in canned. During 1958-61, major uses of sour cherries were about as follows: Fresh, 5 percent; canned, 44 percent; and frozen, 51 percent.

sales as a percentage of total sales have trended downward since 1938. During 1958-61, fresh sales averaged about 28,500 tons and comprised about 35 percent of total sales. Two decades earlier, about half of total sales went to fresh outlets (table 4 and chart, page 27). Early-season sales of fresh market cherries came mostly from California, and late-season sales mostly from the Pacific Northwest. Year-to-year changes in fresh sales tended to vary with changes in size of crops.

Sour cherries are utilized mostly through processing and reach the consumer mainly as an ingredient of cherry pie. Even a large part of fresh-market sales of sour cherries probably are for use in pies and preserves and the like. During 1958-61, fresh sales averaged about 6,000 tons and comprised 5 percent of total sales. Two decades earlier, fresh sales made up about 15 percent of the total. Most of the decline in fresh sales had occurred by 1946 (table 5 and chart, page 27). Year-to-year changes in fresh sales were small, even though changes in total production usually were large.

Increased Use of Cherries for Processing

Processing is now the major outlet for both sweet and sour cherries. The volume of sweet cherries processed in the United States has trended moderately upward since 1938. During 1958-61, it averaged about 65,000 tons, 65 percent of total sales. Brining and canning are the 2 principal ways in which sweet cherries are processed. Brined cherries are converted into maraschino and glace cherries, in which forms some of them reach the consumer as an ingredient of fruit cocktail, ice cream, bakery goods, and in other ways. Relatively small quantities also are frozen and some are used for juice, wine, preserves, and candied cherries. The volume of cherries canned has not changed greatly in level since 1938. But the volume brined has approximately doubled. During 1958-61, use of sweet cherries for canning averaged about 14,000 tons and comprised about 17 percent of total sales. Use for brining averaged approximately 39,000 tons and made up 48 percent of total sales (table 4).

Among the 3 major sweet cherry-producing States, use of cherries for processing during 1938-61 trended upward in Oregon and California but did not change greatly in level in Washington. The percentages of total sales processed in these States during 1958-61 were: Oregon, 84 percent; California, 59 percent; and Washington, 39 percent.

The volume of sour cherries processed in the United States increased sharply during the 1940's, but did not change much in level thereafter. For the entire period 1938-61, the volume processed approximately doubled. During 1958-61, it averaged about 123,000 tons, 95 percent of total sales (table 5 and chart, page 27). Although year-to-year changes in volume processed usually were large, changing with generally alternating small and large crops, the percentage of the crop that was processed usually did not change greatly from one year to the next.

Canning and freezing are the 2 major methods of processing sour cherries. Brining is used for only relatively small quantities. Some sour cherries are also processed for juice, jam, jelly, and the like. The quantity of sour cherries canned increased moderately from 1938 to 1950, then declined somewhat. In contrast, the quantity frozen has trended sharply upward. During 1958-61, the quantity canned averaged about 57,000 tons, 44 percent of total sales; that frozen averaged about 66,000 tons, 51 percent.

Since 1938 in all major cherry States in the Great Lakes area, the quantity of sour cherries processed comprised an increasing percentage of total sales. The 1958-61 averages by States were: Michigan, 98 percent; Wisconsin, 95 percent; New York, 94 percent; and Pennsylvania and Ohio combined, 86 percent. In the 6 western States as a group, the volume processed comprised 87 percent of total sales.

Sharp Increases in Output of Brined and Frozen Cherries

The packs of various types of processed sweet and sour cherries in the United States, 1938-61, are shown in table 6. The packs of canned and frozen sweet cherries do not display any marked trends over these years. But output of brined cherries approximately doubled.

The pack of canned sour (red tart or RSP) cherries tended to increase from 1938 to 1950, thereafter to decline. But output of frozen sour cherries about quadrupled from 1938 to 1960 and made a further sharp gain in 1961. Since 1950, emphasis in processing appears to have shifted from canning to freezing. Even so, most of these cherries, whether canned or frozen, are consumed in the form of cherry pies and related bakery goods. In some years, relatively small packs of brined cherries also are made.

Cherry Consumption Per Capita -- Fresh Down, Processed Up

Consumption of cherries, as of various other fruits in the United States, has been marked by a changing pattern of trends among types of use. Since 1938, per capita consumption of fresh and canned sweet and sour cherries combined has declined while that of frozen and brined has increased. The decrease in fresh has been offset by a net increase in processed. Per capita consumption of all varieties, fresh and processed combined on a fresh equivalent basis, trended upward from 1938 to 1950, then downward to 1960, reaching approximately the same level as at the start of the period. Per capita consumption averaged about 2.3 pounds during 1958-61. This was a little more than 1 percent of consumption of all fruit. (See table 1 and cover chart).

Per capita consumption of all fresh cherries increased from about 1 pound in 1938 to a high of about 1.2 pounds in 1944, then declined to approximately 0.5 pound in 1961. Early in the period under study, fresh use made up about half of total consumption; in recent years it comprised only about a fifth.

Early in the period, canned cherries led by far as the major form of processed cherry consumption. Over the years, however, per capita consumption of canned cherries has trended downward while that of frozen and brined has increased. In recent years, consumption of canned cherries has fallen a little below that of frozen but continued somewhat above that of brined. Declines occurred in consumption of both canned sweet and canned sour cherries. The net effect of these changes was that per capita consumption of all processed cherries combined (fresh equivalent basis) increased from about 1.2 pounds in 1938 to a high of about 2.4 pounds in 1950, then declined to a little more than 1.8 pounds in 1961.

The 1958-61 average of 2.3 pounds (fresh equivalent basis) of all cherries consumed per person was made up about as follows: Fresh, 20 percent; canned, 31 percent; frozen, 29 percent; and brined, 20 percent. Detailed series on per capita consumption of fresh and processed cherries (product weight) are published annually in the August issue of The Fruit Situation.

Prospects for the Next Few Years

Total production of cherries may increase somewhat over the next few years. The increase would be mostly in sour varieties in the Great Lakes States. Little change seems likely in sweet varieties, though there probably will be a small increase in the Great Lakes States about offset by declines in other States. Wide year-to-year swings in production can be expected to continue, especially of sour cherries.

Sales of sour cherries for fresh-market shipments, now at low levels, probably will not decline much more. But sales of sweet varieties for fresh market use may continue downward. In contrast, sales of both sweet and sour for processing probably will continue upward, the sweet as a result of shifting from fresh use and the sour from larger crops. This points to probable increased output of brined sweet cherries and frozen sour cherries.

Consumption of cherries over the next few years will be in line with production and major uses of the crops. This suggests a probable small increase in total consumption. But per capita consumption may no more than hold at recent levels. Increases in use in processed form may about offset any decreases in fresh use.

Table 2 .--Sweet cherries: Production, United States, 1938-61

Year	Washington	Oregon	California	Total 3 States	Other Western 1/	Total Western	Eastern States 2/	Total United States
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1938	19,900	18,100	30,000	68,000	5,560	73,560	5,800	79,360
1939	20,600	19,600	36,000	76,200	3,630	79,830	7,890	87,720
1940	23,000	20,300	11,000	54,300	5,470	59,770	8,360	68,130
1941	24,700	18,900	21,000	64,600	6,150	70,750	9,540	80,290
1942	25,900	18,400	33,000	77,300	4,350	81,650	9,580	91,230
1943	26,700	21,700	17,000	65,400	6,550	71,950	3,420	75,370
1944	21,200	18,100	27,000	66,300	7,050	73,350	9,760	83,110
1945	32,400	20,800	38,000	91,200	7,620	98,820	3,690	102,510
1946	32,200	31,000	34,000	97,200	8,420	105,620	6,750	112,370
1947	25,600	10,800	28,000	64,400	7,680	72,080	8,170	80,250
1948	21,300	18,500	23,500	63,300	8,650	71,950	8,820	80,770
1949	36,400	34,200	44,000	114,600	9,620	124,220	12,170	136,390
1950	16,500	17,400	31,000	64,900	2,240	67,140	14,910	82,050
1951	12,700	16,700	19,800	49,200	8,170	57,370	15,180	72,550
1952	16,200	17,100	39,500	72,800	12,300	85,100	15,350	100,450
1953	21,400	25,500	27,000	73,900	4,580	78,480	13,130	91,610
1954	22,500	25,400	23,200	71,100	11,000	82,100	15,810	97,910
1955	23,500	31,000	34,000	88,500	8,880	97,380	15,710	113,090
1956	5,700	15,200	35,400	56,300	2,650	58,950	10,090	69,040
1957	16,000	18,200	31,400	65,600	8,550	74,150	19,400	93,550
1958	19,000	25,500	13,500	58,000	10,330	68,330	20,920	89,250
1959	14,400	24,900	15,000	54,300	4,550	58,850	21,940	80,790
1960	11,000	12,800	24,000	47,800	4,320	52,120	18,400	70,520
1961 3/	21,200	25,500	27,500	74,200	7,000	81,200	20,100	101,300

1/ Montana, Idaho, Colorado, and Utah.
2/ New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 3.--Sour cherries: Production, United States, 1938-61

Year	Michigan	Wisconsin	New York	Pennsylvania and Ohio	Total 5 Great Lakes States	6 Western States 1/	Total United States
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1938	19,000	7,700	15,500	5,880	48,080	16,770	64,850
1939	38,400	7,800	26,000	10,980	83,180	13,590	96,770
1940	45,600	13,900	20,000	9,460	88,960	15,730	104,690
1941	27,700	15,600	14,500	11,640	69,440	11,960	81,400
1942	46,500	8,400	27,000	11,450	93,350	11,940	105,290
1943	10,800	2,600	10,100	3,550	27,050	13,790	40,840
1944	50,000	15,000	19,400	10,670	95,070	17,330	112,400
1945	14,000	7,300	7,300	5,280	33,880	11,880	45,760
1946	60,500	20,000	15,000	6,270	101,770	14,280	116,050
1947	49,500	9,000	14,200	6,190	78,890	12,080	90,970
1948	69,000	25,000	19,500	7,090	120,590	11,200	131,790
1949	60,500	11,600	16,500	9,480	98,080	10,210	108,290
1950	97,000	13,000	26,100	11,260	147,360	7,880	155,240
1951	83,500	14,500	30,200	14,600	142,800	13,960	156,760
1952	66,500	11,000	19,100	12,100	108,700	8,350	117,050
1953	76,000	18,500	21,600	7,430	123,530	7,960	131,490
1954	48,000	11,300	24,700	10,700	94,700	11,620	106,320
1955	71,000	21,700	31,200	14,650	138,550	10,520	149,070
1956	55,000	10,300	14,400	10,000	89,700	9,340	99,040
1957	89,000	12,500	22,100	10,850	134,450	12,220	146,670
1958	49,500	8,000	22,000	13,100	92,600	10,810	103,410
1959	86,000	11,700	19,500	12,600	129,800	8,260	138,060
1960	80,000	5,700	11,000	10,300	107,000	9,140	116,140
1961 2/	89,500	20,000	31,200	12,600	153,300	12,070	165,370

1/ Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, Washington, and Oregon.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 4.--Sweet cherries: Production and use, United States, 1938-61

Year	Total production	Production having value	Farm home use	Total sold	Utilization of sales			
					Fresh	Canned	Brined 1/	Total processed
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1938	79,360	67,910	5,640	62,270	33,102	12,434	16,734	29,168
1939	87,720	81,620	6,580	75,040	35,224	20,093	19,723	39,816
1940	68,130	66,030	6,570	59,460	30,983	12,397	16,080	28,477
1941	80,290	79,380	6,540	72,840	36,796	16,699	19,345	36,044
1942	91,230	80,720	6,800	73,920	36,440	19,209	18,271	37,480
1943	75,370	71,620	5,480	66,140	34,890	14,970	16,280	31,250
1944	83,110	82,810	6,970	75,840	40,140	13,660	22,040	35,700
1945	102,510	101,410	5,850	95,560	42,730	21,590	31,240	52,830
1946	112,370	111,370	5,770	105,600	37,430	30,320	37,850	68,170
1947	80,250	79,200	5,730	73,470	37,260	10,410	25,800	36,210
1948	80,770	80,600	5,580	75,020	28,780	15,800	30,440	46,240
1949	136,390	127,990	6,030	121,960	53,160	27,780	41,020	68,800
1950	82,050	82,050	4,916	77,134	34,868	11,711	30,555	42,266
1951	72,550	71,330	4,240	67,090	27,063	13,942	26,085	40,027
1952	100,450	99,300	4,530	94,770	45,235	21,725	27,810	49,535
1953	91,610	91,610	3,845	87,765	37,655	16,945	33,165	50,110
1954	97,910	97,760	3,905	93,855	36,910	16,495	40,450	56,945
1955	113,090	110,890	4,235	106,655	43,611	23,134	39,910	63,044
1956	69,040	69,040	3,020	66,020	24,850	12,960	28,210	41,170
1957	93,550	92,870	3,000	89,870	32,638	16,776	40,456	57,232
1958	89,250	88,930	3,109	85,821	30,678	16,645	38,498	55,143
1959	80,790	79,970	2,768	77,202	26,635	11,255	39,312	50,567
1960	70,520	69,420	2,418	67,002	23,900	10,590	32,512	43,102
1961 2/	101,300	100,400	2,730	97,670	32,816	18,516	46,338	64,854

1/ Includes some quantities frozen, and fruit used for juice, wine, preserves, and candied cherries.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 5 .--Sour cherries: Production and use, United States, 1938-61

Year	Total production	Production having value	Farm home use	Total sold	Utilization of sales			
					Fresh	Canned 1/	Frozen	Total processed
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1938	64,850	63,900	5,750	58,150	12,502	36,358	9,290	45,648
1939	96,770	95,960	7,110	88,850	13,769	58,056	17,025	75,081
1940	104,690	103,480	6,900	96,580	12,693	63,737	20,150	83,887
1941	81,400	79,700	6,530	73,170	10,102	40,767	22,301	63,068
1942	105,290	104,040	6,870	97,170	12,990	62,564	21,616	84,180
1943	40,840	40,280	4,660	35,620	9,361	13,123	13,136	26,259
1944	112,400	112,200	7,150	105,050	12,760	56,960	35,330	92,290
1945	45,760	45,650	3,980	41,670	6,570	26,075	9,025	35,100
1946	116,050	116,010	5,150	110,860	9,470	57,230	44,160	101,390
1947	90,970	90,380	4,720	85,660	8,120	42,010	35,530	77,540
1948	131,790	131,790	4,920	126,870	9,080	71,220	46,570	117,790
1949	108,290	108,290	4,550	103,740	8,100	60,065	35,575	95,640
1950	155,240	155,240	4,595	150,645	8,565	89,160	52,920	142,080
1951	156,760	148,060	4,205	143,855	8,454	85,506	49,895	135,401
1952	117,050	109,650	3,265	106,385	6,925	67,785	31,675	99,460
1953	131,490	131,490	3,070	128,420	7,315	62,070	59,035	121,105
1954	106,320	106,320	2,675	103,645	7,115	53,275	43,255	96,530
1955	149,070	149,070	2,470	146,600	6,880	81,031	58,689	139,720
1956	99,040	99,040	2,095	96,945	5,868	46,823	44,254	91,077
1957	146,670	146,670	2,122	144,548	6,502	67,004	71,042	138,046
1958	103,410	103,410	1,901	101,509	6,067	48,854	46,588	95,442
1959	138,060	137,958	1,587	136,371	5,826	72,225	58,320	130,545
1960	116,140	116,140	1,453	114,687	5,087	45,432	64,168	109,600
1961 2/	165,370	165,370	1,537	163,833	6,840	63,123	93,870	156,993

1/ Includes some brined cherries, and small quantities of fruit used for juice, jam, jelly, etc.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 6 .--Processed cherries: Packs by type and form, United States, 1938-61

Year	Sweet				Sour		
	Canned		Frozen	Brined 2/	Canned		Frozen
	Basis cases	Basis weight 1/			Basis cases	Basis weight 1/	
	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1938	702	31,590	3/	38,500	1,374	59,769	29,017
1939	1,035	46,575	3/	42,850	2,447	106,444	39,733
1940	595	26,775	3/	39,775	2,712	117,972	39,963
1941	867	39,015	3/	38,575	1,707	74,254	43,741
1942	1,000	45,000	100	35,950	2,500	108,750	41,820
1943	800	36,000	975	25,350	500	21,750	23,005
1944	900	40,500	1,342	34,675	2,600	113,100	55,059
1945	1,300	58,500	10,298	45,275	1,100	47,850	16,144
1946	1,873	84,285	7,831	61,225	2,415	105,052	88,061
1947	598	26,910	357	52,000	1,795	78,082	67,002
1948	839	37,755	664	61,225	2,714	118,059	87,798
1949	1,678	75,510	2,965	86,625	2,606	113,361	70,989
1950	741	33,345	742	65,425	3,841	167,084	104,459
1951	900	40,500	2,251	53,125	3,602	156,687	99,282
1952	1,295	58,275	2,411	57,225	2,891	125,758	61,867
1953	1,059	47,655	1,739	66,500	2,829	123,062	115,242
1954	953	42,885	3,639	89,125	2,254	98,049	86,695
1955	1,377	61,965	2,824	80,525	3,453	150,206	114,465
1956	698	31,410	5,235	53,625	1,830	79,605	88,734
1957	969	43,605	4,144	79,700	2,593	112,796	130,571
1958	961	43,245	6,087	80,250	1,951	84,868	86,195
1959	670	30,150	1,807	78,400	2,956	128,586	107,447
1960 4/	629	28,305	779	65,950	1,603	69,730	129,029
1961 4/	1,110	49,950	2,197	(90,000)	2,357	102,530	186,440

1/ Sweet cherries converted at 45.0 pounds per case; sour cherries at 43.5 pounds per case.
2/ Converted from 250-pound barrels. Small amount of sour cherries included.
3/ Not reported separately prior to 1942.
4/ Preliminary.

Table 7 .--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1960 and 1961 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1960	1961	May 31 average 1957-61	May 31 1961	May 31 1962
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	69,853	80,117	44,392	43,436	55,051
Apricots	15,258	12,164	3,719	6,100	5,543
Blackberries	26,970	22,562	9,109	8,709	8,591
Blueberries	25,230	21,990	11,318	16,586	15,332
Boysenberries	10,229	13,020	n.a.	4,152	5,400
Cherries	129,808	188,637	21,556	14,521	58,029
Grapes	14,899	13,598	7,863	7,463	5,529
Peaches	72,928	60,774	22,368	30,332	32,595
Plums and prunes	2,060	2,198	1/	1/	1/
Raspberries, black	9,333	6,072	2/ 13,491	2,001	1,421
Raspberries, red	28,041	23,127		10,316	6,825
Strawberries	217,477	222,694	103,332	99,110	83,712
Logan and other berries	3,513	3,414	1/	1/	1/
Orange juice 3/	(See below)	(See below)	435,030	468,504	597,700
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	164,210	208,166	176,547
Other fruit	34,119	34,559	43,922	36,304	30,032
Total	659,718	704,926	880,310	955,700	1,082,307

Citrus juices (Season beginning November 1)	Pack			
			Florida through June 2 4/	
	1959	1960	1960	1961
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange				
Concentrated	81,101	4/84,298	78,181	97,079
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---
Grapefruit				
Concentrated	1,639	4/ 3,841	3,798	3,064
Unconcentrated	---	---	---	---
Blend				
Concentrated	284	256	231	182
Lemon				
Concentrated	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Unconcentrated	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Lemonade base	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Tangerine, concentrated	320	1,407	1,225	1,370
Limeade	893	728	5/ 36	5/ 127

1/ Included with "other fruit" beginning December 1958. 2/ Not reported separately prior to January 1, 1959. 3/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated. 4/ Data not available on 1960-61 and 1961-62 California packs - Florida only. 5/ Through March.

n. a. means "not available."

Compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Florida Canners' Association, and survey by USDA.

Table 8 .--Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1960 and 1961 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks			
			Canners		Distributors	
	1960	1961 1/	April 1 1961	April 1 1962	April 1 1961	April 1 1962
	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned fruits:						
Apples	3,060	3,667	1,802	1,820	440	409
Applesauce	11,757	12,552	6,140	6,071	1,359	1,377
Apricots	6,144	4,797	2,456	1,880	672	699
Cherries, R. S. P.	1,603	2,357	258	363	402	387
Cherries, sweet	629	1,110	154	465	n.a.	n.a.
Citrus segments	3,230	2/3,179	1,995	1,644	411	423
Cranberries	2,226	3,385	n.a.	n.a.	---	---
Mixed fruits 3/	13,980	14,798	5,392	6,006	1,926	1,878
Peaches:						
Total ex. spiced	30,036	30,691	10,398	9,601	3,310	3,564
California only:						
Clingstone	21,587	22,940	6,761	6,275	---	---
Freestone	4,876	5,028	2,472	2,455	---	---
Pears	8,506	9,090	3,918	4,756	1,274	1,178
Pineapple	4/15,014	n.a.	4/5,593	4/5,935	1,834	1,871
Plums and prunes	414	1,705	5/ 87	5/ 574	n.a.	n.a.

Commodity	Pack				Stocks			
			Florida 6/		Canners		Distributors	
	1960	1961	June 3 1961	June 2 1962	June 3 1961	June 2 1962	April 1 1961	April 1 1962
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned juices:								
Apple	6,236	6,851	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blended orange and grapefruit	6/ 3,193	n.a.	2,935	3,621	7/1,144	7/1,274	373	378
Grapefruit	10,975	n.a.	8,497	9,256	7/3,698	7/4,245	819	792
Orange	6/11,490	n.a.	10,675	12,640	7/3,775	7/4,250	976	1,023
Pineapple	4/14,393	n.a.	---	---	4/4,515	n.a.	1,286	1,131
Tangerine and tangerine blends	553	n.a.	553	262	324	124	---	---

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Florida pack through June 2, 1962.
3/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits.
4/ As reported by the Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii, covering both Hawaiian and foreign operations of its members.
5/ Total U. S. canned purple plums.
6/ Florida and Texas only. Data not available on 1960-61 and 1961-62 California and Arizona packs.
7/ Florida only.

n. a. means "not available."

Canners' stocks and packs from National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. Wholesale distributors' stocks from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 9 .--Production and utilization of specified fruits, crops of 1960 and 1961

Commodity and crop year	Total production 1/	Production having value 1/	Farm disposition		Utilization of sales (fresh equivalent)				
			For farm home use	Sold	Fresh sales	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Other processed
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Peaches									
1960	74,315	71,753	1,406	70,347	2/34,772	3/ 31,850	1,492	2,080	153
1961	77,895	73,494	1,354	72,140	2/35,247	33,637	1,204	1,852	200
Pears									
1960	25,621	25,567	729	24,838	4/ 9,567	5/ 14,905	366	---	---
1961	27,080	26,966	390	26,576	4/10,287	5/ 15,930	359	---	---
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots									
1960	243,100	237,570	1,710	235,860	19,560	2/6/155,800	53,200	7,300	---
1961	191,300	172,900	2,210	170,690	18,645	2/6/114,245	32,500	5,300	---
Cherries, sweet									
1960	70,520	69,420	2,418	67,002	23,900	10,590	---	180	7/32,332
1961	101,300	100,400	2,730	97,670	32,816	18,516	---	700	7/45,638
Cherries, sour									
1960	116,140	116,140	1,453	114,687	5,087	8/ 44,332	---	64,168	1,100
1961	165,370	165,370	1,537	163,833	6,840	8/ 62,723	---	93,870	400
Nectarines									
1960	44,000	44,000	200	43,800	43,000	---	---	---	800
1961	54,000	54,000	200	53,800	52,600	---	---	---	1,200
Plums									
1960	89,000	87,000	400	86,600	79,260	9/ 7,340	---	---	---
1961	94,700	92,700	400	92,300	83,070	9/ 9,230	---	---	---
Prunes									
1960	372,200	371,975	1,380	370,595	4/19,290	10/ 3,205	347,950	150	---
1961	415,200	414,200	2,810	411,390	4/35,220	10/ 18,520	357,000	650	---

1/ Differences between total production and production having value are economic abandonment.
2/ Includes some quantities frozen.
3/ Includes small quantities dried or otherwise processed.
4/ For some States includes some canned or otherwise processed.
5/ Includes some quantities otherwise processed.
6/ Includes small quantities used for juice, jams, or otherwise processed.
7/ Mostly brined but includes some quantities used for juice, canning, freezing, etc.
8/ Includes some quantities brined and some used for juice, jam, jelly, freezing etc.
9/ Mostly canned but includes plums used for freezing, jam, jelly, etc.
10/ Includes some frozen, dried, or otherwise processed.

Table 10.--Peaches: Production in 9 early States, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and indicated 1962 1/

State	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	State	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
North Carolina	1,170	1,500	1,250	Arkansas	1,458	1,500	950
South Carolina	4,213	2/7,800	6,500	Louisiana	92	145	65
Georgia	3,088	2/5,200	4,200	Oklahoma	184	100	45
Alabama	703	1,400	900	Texas	554	650	200
Mississippi	312	352	190				
				9 States	11,775	18,647	14,300

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): South Carolina, 350; Georgia, 145.

Table 11.--Peaches: Production in 26 late States, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and indicated 1962 1/

State	Average 1951-60 2/	1961	Indicated 1962	State	Average 1951-60 2/	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
New Hampshire	14	14	26	Kentucky	218	220	280
Massachusetts	100	95	125	Tennessee	185	190	170
Rhode Island	15	9	8	Idaho	314	180	25
Connecticut	146	120	175	Colorado	1,599	4/1,900	2,000
New York	999	725	640	New Mexico	3/	3/	3/
New Jersey	2,044	1,700	2,500	Utah	482	210	260
Pennsylvania	2,666	2,400	2,800	Washington	1,646	4/1,750	2,100
Ohio	956	950	850	Oregon	420	430	510
Indiana	358	400	120	California			
				Clingstone 5/	22,952	4/27,752	30,627
Illinois	873	870	780	Freestone	11,613	12,543	12,918
Michigan	2,792	3,450	2,600				
Missouri	420	500	400	Total	34,565	4/40,295	43,545
Kansas	118	135	95				
Delaware	87	35	40	26 States	6/53,791	59,248	62,899
Maryland	469	420	500				
Virginia	1,470	1,500	1,600	9 early States	11,775	18,647	14,300
West Virginia	699	750	750				
				United States	6/65,566	77,895	77,199

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes Florida prior to 1955.

3/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

4/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): Colorado, 238; Washington, 100; California, Clingstone, 2,938.

5/ Mainly for canning.

6/ Average includes some States no longer estimated.

Table 12.--Cherries: Production by varieties, 12 States, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and indicated 1962 1/

State	Sweet			Sour			All varieties		
	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	4,640	5,000	4,900	n.a.	31,200	2/	n.a.	36,200	2/
Pennsylvania	1,020	1,100	1,300	n.a.	10,300	2/	n.a.	11,400	2/
Ohio	3/	3/	3/	n.a.	2,300	2/	n.a.	2,300	2/
Michigan	10,650	14,000	16,000	n.a.	89,500	2/	n.a.	103,500	2/
Wisconsin	---	---	---	n.a.	20,000	2/	n.a.	20,000	2/
Montana	1,436	2,000	1,500	268	570	90	1,704	2,570	1,590
Idaho	2,282	2,000	1,600	990	1,100	1,400	3,272	3,100	3,000
Colorado	605	1,100	650	1,410	2,300	1,300	2,015	3,400	1,950
Utah	3,210	1,900	2,000	2,250	2,300	3,500	5,460	4,200	5,500
Washington	16,240	4/21,200	19,200	1,900	500	1,100	18,140	21,700	20,300
Oregon	21,230	25,500	27,000	3,400	5,300	5,600	24,630	30,800	32,600
California	26,280	27,500	29,000	---	---	---	26,280	27,500	29,000
12 States	5/87,876	101,300	103,150	n.a.	165,370	2/	n.a.	266,670	2/

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ The first forecast for the 5 Great Lakes States (N. Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich., and Wis.) will be made as of June 15 and released June 20.

3/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.

4/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: Sweet cherries, Washington, 900 tons.

5/ Average includes production for States no longer estimated.

n. a. means "not available."

Table 13.--Apples, western: Weighted average New York auction price per box, specified varieties, all grades, January-May 1961 and 1962

Month	Washington Delicious		Winesap		Rome Beauty		All leading varieties	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
January	5.96	5.88	---	---	3.27	3.81	5.80	5.59
February	5.66	5.88	4.75	---	3.50	3.30	5.52	5.43
March	5.76	5.94	5.40	---	---	2.78	5.67	5.69
April	5.92	6.78	5.44	5.15	---	---	5.83	6.37
May	6.60	6.96	5.46	5.12	---	---	6.17	6.30
Season average through May	5.91	6.25	5.44	5.13	3.90	3.46	5.76	5.90

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter.

Table 14.--Apricots, plums and prunes: Condition on June 1, and production, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and indicated 1962

Crop and State	Condition June 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apricots						
California	---	---	---	183,600	180,000	150,000
Washington	---	---	---	12,230	2/ 8,500	11,000
Utah	---	---	---	5,780	2,800	2,500
Total	---	---	---	201,610	191,300	163,500
Plums						
Michigan	64	68	54	---	7,700	---
California	---	---	---	80,800	2/ 87,000	78,000
Total	---	---	---	---	94,700	---
Prunes					Dry Basis 3/	
California	---	---	---	150,000	139,000	140,000
Idaho	72	69	51	---	---	---
Washington	65	79	86	---	---	---
Oregon	57	42	70	---	---	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit, apricots, 1,200 tons; plums, 2,000 tons. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

Table 15.--Miscellaneous fruits and nuts: Condition on June 1, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and 1962

Crop and State	Average 1951-60	1961	1962	Crop and State	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.		Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Grapes				Other crops			
California				California			
Wine	n.a.	79	n.a.	Figs	84	94	86
Raisin	n.a.	89	n.a.	Almonds 1/	---	---	---
Table	n.a.	81	n.a.	Walnuts 2/	---	---	---
All	---	---	---	Florida			
				Avocados	56	53	80

1/ 1962 almond production in California indicated to be 45,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 66,400 tons produced in 1961 and 53,000 tons in 1960.

2/ 1962 walnut production in California indicated to be 80,000 tons as of June 1, compared with 61,200 tons produced in 1961 and 70,300 tons in 1960.

n.a. means "not available."

Table 16.--Pears: Production in three Pacific States, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and indicated 1962 1/

State and variety	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962	State and variety	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
Washington				California			
Bartlett	84,825	2/84,250	80,000	Bartlett	330,300	313,000	335,000
Other	35,762	34,500	33,500	Other	41,000	34,000	32,000
Total	120,588	2/118,750	113,500	Total	371,300	347,000	367,000
Oregon				3 States			
Bartlett	54,025	2/53,500	62,500	Bartlett	469,150	450,750	477,500
Other	75,350	67,250	77,500	Other	152,112	135,750	143,000
Total	129,375	2/120,750	140,000	Total	621,262	586,500	620,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: Washington, Bartlett, 2,100 tons; Oregon, Bartlett, 750 tons.

Table 17.--Pears: Total production by States, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and indicated 1962 1/

State	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Connecticut	50	65	54
New York	549	750	600
Pennsylvania	136	115	100
Michigan	1,092	1,550	1,400
Texas	124	135	60
Idaho	84	60	50
Colorado	193	245	200
Utah	240	120	195
Washington	4,824	2/ 4,750	4,540
Oregon	5,175	2/ 4,830	5,600
California	15,472	14,460	15,292
United States	3/28,986	27,080	28,091

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1961-Washington, Bartlett, 84,000 bushels; Oregon, Bartlett, 30,000 bushels.

3/ U. S. total for the 1951-60 average includes production for States no longer estimated.

Table 18.--Strawberries: Production by groups and States, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and indicated 1962

Group and State	Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Winter			
Florida	7,618	8,640	11,000
Early spring			
Alabama	2,300	2,070	1,890
Louisiana	18,551	14,960	20,000
Texas	1,678	3,375	2,430
Group total	22,529	20,405	24,320
Mid-spring			
Illinois	4,443	4,600	4,620
Missouri	5,631	3,780	2,880
Kansas	1,012	950	1,265
Maryland	4,024	3,510	3,135
Virginia	7,965	7,500	7,000
North Carolina	3,955	5,280	4,500
Kentucky	8,140	3,680	3,060
Tennessee	24,325	26,600	8,970
Arkansas	17,668	17,280	9,240
Oklahoma	4,257	4,500	2,516
Mid-spring (continued)			
California	168,679	207,000	178,500
Group total 1/	250,786	284,680	225,686
Late spring			
Maine	1,723	1,845	1,530
Massachusetts	1,908	1,500	1,440
Connecticut	1,549	1,280	1,480
New York	12,977	10,800	11,100
New Jersey	9,667	14,580	14,560
Pennsylvania	4,170	4,940	4,800
Ohio	5,292	5,780	5,040
Indiana	4,117	5,400	5,950
Michigan	34,760	33,480	36,100
Wisconsin	4,373	3,910	5,760
Utah	1,368	783	726
Washington	36,481	46,920	42,780
Oregon	68,562	67,680	77,500
Group total 1/	187,334	198,898	208,766
All States 1/	468,268	512,623	469,772

1/ Average includes some States for which estimates have been discontinued.

Table 19.--Citrus fruits: Total production in equivalent tons, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and 1961

Item	Average 1950-59 (1950-59 bloom)	1960 (1960 bloom)	1961 (1961 bloom)	1961 as a percentage of-- Average 1950-59	1961 as a percentage of-- 1960
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent
Oranges	5,316	5,052	5,884	111	116
Tangerines	194	220	180	93	82
Grapefruit	1,688	1,695	1,686	100	99
Lemons	581	545	627	108	115
Limes	13	12	14	108	117
Tangelos	1/15	23	45	300	196
Total	7,807	7,547	8,436	108	112

1/ Short-time average.

Table 20.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1950-59, annual 1959, 1960 and indicated 1961; condition on June 1, average 1951-60, annual 1961 and 1962

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition June 1 (new crop)		
	Average 1950-59	1959	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Oranges:							
Early, Midseason and Navel varieties: 2/							
California	14,370	13,500	9,000	7,800	80	81	77
Florida, all	47,970	49,000	51,000	57,000			
Temple	2,310	3,900	4,000	4,600	--	74	62
Other	45,660	45,100	47,000	52,400	--	61	62
Texas	1,142	1,500	2,000	1,600	62	78	--
Arizona	472	560	440	600	74	81	50
Louisiana	167	260	275	255	65	90	--
Total	64,122	64,820	62,715	67,255	--	--	--
Valencia:							
California	22,624	17,300	16,000	14,000	81	77	81
Florida	32,210	42,500	35,700	52,000	69	69	66
Texas	518	1,200	1,500	600	58	75	--
Arizona	641	940	720	780	78	84	55
Total	59,992	61,940	53,920	67,380	--	--	--
All oranges:							
California	36,994	30,800	25,000	21,800	81	79	79
Florida	84,180	91,500	86,700	109,000	69	65	64
Texas	1,660	2,700	3,500	2,200	61	77	--
Arizona	1,113	1,500	1,160	1,380	76	82	53
Louisiana	167	260	275	255	65	90	--
Total all oranges	124,114	126,760	116,635	134,635	72	69	--
Tangerines:							
Florida	4,320	2,800	4,900	4,000	63	58	67
Total, oranges and tangerines	128,434	129,560	121,535	138,635	--	--	--
Grapefruit:							
Florida, all	35,100	30,500	31,600	35,500	63	59	61
Seedless	19,250	20,100	19,200	23,500	65	61	61
Pink	---	---	7,300	9,000	--	--	--
White	---	---	11,900	14,500	--	--	--
Other	15,850	10,400	12,400	12,000	62	57	61
Texas	2,970	5,200	6,800	2,600	56	73	--
Arizona	2,585	3,220	2,260	2,300	79	86	60
California, all	2,482	2,700	2,640	2,700	81	75	73
Desert Valleys	936	1,400	1,240	1,300	82	64	73
Other areas	1,546	1,300	1,400	1,400	80	82	73
Total grapefruit	43,137	41,620	43,300	43,100	63	62	--
Lemons:							
California	14,917	17,100	13,800	15,000	78	75	73
Arizona 3/	4/ 735	1,130	540	1,500	67	79	36
Total lemons	15,064	18,230	14,340	16,500	78	75	72
Limes:							
Florida 5/	328	320	310	340	72	60	76
Tangelos:							
Florida	329	550	500	1,000	--	62	64

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested -- or harvested but not utilized -- on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows -- Oranges: California and Arizona, 75 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Tangerines: 90 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lb.; other California areas, 67 lb; Florida and Texas, 80 lb. Lemons: 76 lb. Limes: 80 lb. Tangelos: 90 lb. 2/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Production not estimated prior to 1958. 4/ Short-time average. 5/ June 1 forecast of 1962 Florida limes, 400 thousand boxes.

Table 21.--Grapefruit, Florida: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel, New York and Chicago, January-June 1961 and 1962

Month and week ended	New York						Chicago	
	Seedless		Other		Total			
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Month:								
January	2.57	2.55	1.94	2.92	2.57	2.55	2.59	2.54
February	2.07	2.31	1.76	2.43	2.07	2.31	2.23	2.49
March	1.95	2.51	---	1.91	1.95	2.50	1.98	2.61
April	1.96	2.23	---	2.00	1.96	2.23	2.19	2.21
May	1.91	2.27	1.32	1.42	1.91	2.25	2.13	2.10
Season average through May	2.21	2.33	1.97	1.75	2.21	2.32	2.32	2.34
Week ended:								
June 1	1.78	2.38	---	1.37	1.78	2.31	1.97	1.29

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 22.--Oranges and lemons: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, January-June 1961 and 1962

Market and month	Oranges						Lemons California	
	California				Florida			
	Valencias		Navels					
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York								
Month:								
January	---	---	4.60	4.88	3.16	2.83	3.90	3.37
February	---	---	4.24	5.25	3.27	2.78	3.74	3.64
March	---	---	5.58	5.24	3.22	2.72	3.64	3.67
April	3.87	5.70	5.04	5.80	2.97	2.42	3.67	3.34
May	4.49	4.36	6.38	6.73	3.34	2.35	3.27	3.63
Season average through May	4.49	4.40	4.81	5.31	3.25	2.60	3.84	3.58
Week ended:								
June 1	3.89	4.10	---	---	3.63	2.55	3.11	4.04
Chicago								
Month:								
January	---	---	4.39	4.89	2.87	2.65	3.73	3.51
February	---	---	4.15	5.17	2.89	2.82	3.89	3.47
March	3.00	---	5.06	5.05	2.79	2.46	3.82	3.73
April	4.39	3.87	4.48	5.26	2.80	1.73	3.94	3.13
May	4.03	3.98	---	---	3.24	1.96	3.53	3.73
Season average through May	4.05	3.97	4.49	5.05	2.93	2.47	3.96	3.59
Week ended:								
June 1	3.44	3.84	---	---	3.36	1.86	3.68	3.44

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 23.--Grapefruit and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, January-June 1961 and 1962 1/

Period		Grapefruit								Lemons	
		1961				1962				1961	1962
		Fla. 2/	Tex. 2/	Calif.-Ariz.	Total	Fla. 2/	Tex. 2/	Calif.-Ariz.	Total	Calif.-Ariz.	Calif.-Ariz.
		Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through January	6	8,974	2,163	820	11,957	10,454	3,033	728	14,215	2,495	2,691
Week ended											
January	13	715	274	114	1,103	864	355	136	1,355	283	334
	20	846	333	118	1,297	1,125	95	158	1,378	258	292
	27	882	324	89	1,295	1,175	9	40	1,224	254	313
February	3	913	354	74	1,341	989	9	126	1,124	261	326
	10	827	384	108	1,319	1,027	---	116	1,143	256	281
	17	819	382	127	1,328	1,104	---	164	1,268	319	315
	24	836	350	101	1,287	1,118	---	229	1,347	389	287
March	3	788	351	122	1,261	1,066	---	23	1,089	345	279
	10	951	321	148	1,420	1,153	---	133	1,286	322	391
	17	942	336	142	1,420	1,153	---	157	1,310	359	361
	24	953	328	174	1,455	1,147	---	131	1,278	341	320
	31	847	272	163	1,282	1,114	---	150	1,264	393	387
April	7	759	314	171	1,244	1,031	---	179	1,210	353	413
	14	885	358	188	1,431	950	---	102	1,052	385	383
	21	914	347	126	1,387	904	---	185	1,089	391	401
	28	824	293	181	1,298	854	---	95	949	426	460
May	5	724	219	149	1,092	800	---	226	1,026	454	522
	12	663	178	191	1,032	772	---	187	959	503	574
	19	612	162	140	914	677	---	155	832	487	679
	26	495	121	176	792	549	---	198	747	573	726
June	2	412	113	205	730	440	---	190	630	494	526
Season through June	2	25,581	8,277	3,827	37,685	30,466	3,501	3,808	37,775	10,341	11,261

1/ Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for Florida grapefruit, California-Arizona grapefruit and California-Arizona lemons. Interstate fresh shipments only for Texas. All data subject to revision.

2/ Excludes express shipments.

Table 24.--Oranges (excluding tangerines): Total weekly shipments from producing areas, by varieties, January-June 1961 and 1962 1/

Period	1961					1962				
	Calif.-Ariz. Valencias	Calif.-Ariz. Navels and Misc.	Florida 2/	Texas 2/	Total	Calif.-Ariz. Valencias	Calif.-Ariz. Navels and Misc.	Florida 2/	Texas 2/	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through January 6	---	6,411	8,271	1,303	15,985	---	4,822	10,741	1,683	17,246
Week ended										
January 13	---	876	627	136	1,639	---	690	921	122	1,733
20	1	870	742	155	1,768	---	736	1,205	40	1,981
27	4	838	846	138	1,826	---	683	1,221	80	1,984
February 3	21	853	857	137	1,868	14	676	1,079	34	1,803
10	26	830	788	163	1,807	21	647	1,094	5	1,767
17	41	823	928	185	1,977	57	488	1,205	---	1,750
24	43	738	719	180	1,680	124	491	1,140	---	1,755
March 3	65	679	497	167	1,408	77	742	1,061	---	1,880
10	118	642	644	133	1,537	106	692	1,008	---	1,806
17	228	681	623	127	1,659	101	717	1,085	---	1,903
24	159	653	646	137	1,595	93	560	1,016	---	1,669
31	225	547	558	114	1,444	117	611	877	---	1,605
April 7	306	457	557	97	1,417	132	511	834	---	1,477
14	410	353	498	108	1,369	231	336	796	---	1,363
21	526	224	536	97	1,383	482	151	937	---	1,570
28	713	74	586	92	1,465	680	40	863	---	1,583
May 5	818	17	571	95	1,501	757	2	867	---	1,626
12	903	1	497	74	1,475	746	---	917	---	1,663
19	852	---	479	68	1,399	706	---	853	---	1,559
26	885	---	364	63	1,312	741	---	739	---	1,480
June 2	763	---	338	54	1,155	662	---	596	---	1,258
Season through June 2	7,107	16,567	21,172	3,823	48,669	5,847	13,595	31,055	1,964	52,461

1/ Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for all items except Texas oranges. Latter represents interstate fresh shipments only. All data subject to revision.

2/ Excludes express shipments.

Table 25 .--Tangerines, Florida: Total weekly fresh shipments (excluding express) from producing points, January-April 1961 and 1962 1/

Season	January			February			
	13	20	27	3	10	17	24
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1961	468	488	406	297	139	80	43
1962	252	207	164	101	59	37	39

Season	March					April			
	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
1961	20	15	22	16	4	5	1	---	---
1962	48	49	48	33	31	21	17	14	3

1/ For week ending date shown.

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